THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH MAY.

THE FOLLOWING particulars about Mr. John Bright, which we take from the "anecdotal photograph" of the *Truth*, will doubtless be read with interest. There is one peculiar circumstance which, the writer says, constitutes Mr. Bright's strength in oratory. He knows no language but his mother tongue, resembling in this respect the greatest speakers that the world has ever known—those of the Athenian Republic. He has to address Englishmen, and he does so in a perfectly English way out of an English mind filled with English thoughts (to the exclusion of all others). His words, and sentences, too, are pure English, disfigured by no Gallicisms, or Teutonicisms or Hellenisms. Mr. Bright is now a teetotaller, and smokes much less than formerly. In old times he and Lord Stanley (the present Lord Derby) were often seen in the smoking-room of the House of Commons puffing away, according to the elegant expression of a friend, like a couple of chimneys. The two were (and are) fast friends; and, strange as it may seem, there can be little doubt that the man who recently flung away his chances of becoming a Tory Prime Minister, was the apt pupil of Mr. Bright. The Quaker statesman very early imbued him with that dislike of war, which made him the despair of the Jingoes. Mr. Bright's influence, too, contributed to make Lord Stanley decline a place in the War Cabinet of 1855. But Mr. Bright's most famous desciple is a gentleman who was already a Cabinet Minister when the former entered Parliament. The conversion of Mr. Gladstone from High Toryism to something very like Radicalism is in a great measure the work of Mr. Bright. Careful of the public money, Mr. Bright is generous with his own. It is not so well remembered as it deserves to be that during the cotton famine, when Mr. Bright's operatives were thrown out of work, he allowed them two-thirds of their regular wages without exacting any sort of return. He is even said to have seriously impaired his fortune by this splendid act of munificence. This is the man whom a Tory paper abused at the time for not subscribing to the Lancashire Relief Fund. He disdained to reply, but the late Lord Derby took care that the fact should be known. No man is complete without a pet inconsistency. Mr. Bright thinks fox-hunting cruel; but cannot be made to look upon salmon fishing (at which he is an adept) in the same light.

AN INTERESTING meeting of the Hindu Community of Bombay was held lately to do honor to Pundit Gatulalji by presenting him an address and a purse. Mr. Vurjivandas Madhodas, who was in the chair, in addressing the meeting, remarked as follows:

It is our duty to revive and extend a knowledge of Sanskrit by giving encouragements to the Pundits, according to our respective means. In the discharge of such a duty several Hindu gentlemen of this renowned city of Western India wished to give due honor and encouragement to Pundit Gatulalji, who has been working hard for some years past in this and other cities in explaining the religion of the Vedas and in extending a knowledge of Sanskrit, so that other pundits and students might be induced to follow in his footsteps. Pundit Gatulalji's knowledge and his powers of giving instruction in our religion are so well known, that I will not trespass upon your time at any length; but I cannot help remarking that, for the zeal he has shown and still shews in teaching us our true religion, we are deeply indebted to him. Justice will be done to his worth in the address which will be read to you; and it is needless for me to say more about it. A meeting of the leading Hindu citizens was held in this place in August last, when it was resolved to present an address to Pundit Gatulalji, and to raise a fund by subscriptions. Rs. 9,600 were subscribed upon the spot, and with other subscriptions, the fund now amounts to Rs. 18,310. The lists are still open and subscriptions will be received with thanks from those who wish to subscribe. In accordance with one of the resolutions of the said meeting, the address has been prepared by the well-known Sanskrit Shastri, Appa Shastri Khadelkur, and the Elphinistone College Shastrees, Bhimacharya Jalkikur and Rajaram Ganesh. It has been resolved by the committee appointed at the meeting to administer the fund in this way, namely, to invest Rs. 10,000 out of the fund in trust, and out of that sum to give him a sum up to Rs. 2,500 on necessary occasions during his lifetime when he may apply for it; and to use the balance after his death in such manner as he may direct by his will. Should no will have been made by him, the income is to be used in the service of his temple. The interest that may become due on the investment of the trust fund to be paid to him during his life. The balance of more than Rs. 8,000 is to be offered to the Pundit in cash. The above-mentioned trust is to be administered by the Hon'ble Morarji Goculdas, C.I.E., Messrs. Tribhowundas, Vurjivandas Chutturbhuj Morarji, Goculdas Jugomohundas, and Pundit Gatulalji, himself. According to the resolution, the sum of Rs. 8,000 will be given now to Pundit Gatulalji, together with the address. In conclusion, I pray to Almighty God that other Brahmins may be induced by the example of Pundit Gatulalji to follow in his footsteps, to obtain a knowledge of our ancient Sanskrit language in order the better to be able to discharge their duties as Bramins, and thereby to extend our Arya religion; and that opportunities like this to encourage and honor them may be frequently given us. I now call upon Veda Shastri Suppun Appa to read the Sanskrit address to be presented to Pundit Gatulalji. (Applause.)

Encouragement of this kind cannot but have a most salutary effect upon the learned Brahmins of India.

THE PIONEER finds that it cannot any longer successfully resist the pressure put by the Secretary of State upon the Government of India in favour of a more extended employment of natives in the public service. The shape which the new rules may take are thus shadowed forth by it. The writer says:

The only course to adopt is to see if new rules can be worked out to accomplish the desired object in some hitherto untried way. It appears likely that Government may resolve to try the experiment of introducing a certain number of natives into the Civil Service every year at the bottom of the list, but without requiring them to go through the ordeal of a competitive examination at home. This plan will, at all events, be recommended by the fact that the people whom it will hurt will be in England, so that the howl against it will be raised there for a change. But it is open to approval on other grounds. To balance the advantage as compared with European candidates, which will be enjoyed by young natives whom the Government may thus nominate,—the advantage of escaping the examination,—they may be required to content themselves with lower pay. In this way the object of cheapening the administration of India will be approached. The outcry by writers like Mr. Fawcett is to the effect that India is being ruined by the too costly machinery of its European administration. That evil is not touched by such appointments as Mr. Mamood's under the existing rules. But it may be good policy to attempt its treatment. Of course a thousand difficulties will arise in the future in connection with any scheme of this sort; and whether—except for that factor which can never be altogether forgotten, pressure from home—it will be really good policy to try the proposed experiment, is a question open to the freest discussion. At the first glance it will be seen that the rules of the Covenanted Civil Service of India are ill adapted to the democratic ideas connected with it that are now gaining strength. Are we really to understand that the intention of Government is to let its new native civilians rise to important offices of executive trust, subject to no disabilities on account of their nationality, their lower salaries, or their purely oriental training? Perhaps the reply would be that the evil of each day is enough, and that eight or ten years hence when native civilians are gathering seniority, the Government must consider their claims. But that is not a conclusive reflection from the theoretic point of view. Broadly one would be inclined to conjecture that if the present notion is brought to bear, its ultimate effect would be to disintegrate the Convenanted Civil Service and lead to the reconstruction of that grand old fabric. Undeniably such a change is coming to be called for, with the progress of the ideas on the subject of Indian Government which now find favour at home.

But why this long delay in the publication of the new rules? If something is to be done, let it be done at once. But what is worth doing ought to be done well. We hope we shall not be inflicted with a half-hearted measure.

AN ARRANGEMENT has been entered into between the Australian Colonies and the eastern extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company, for duplicating telegraph communication with those Colonies. One of the conditions of this arrangement is a considerable reduction of charge on Government and Press messages passing over this system.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the railway from Bangalore to Mysore.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY.

WE HAVE received the following items from the Press Commissioner:

In connection with the recent outbreak of cholera at the Hurdwar Fair and Indian Fairs in general the following remarks taken from a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Sanitary Report of the Central Provinces for 1877, are of considerable interest. The result of the sanitary precautions adopted at Ramtak fair is very encouraging as to the effects of such measures on local health. The following is the extract:—"There is however one fact which is worth any amount of speculative discussion as showing how cholera arises, and how it may be abated is as follows: In our remarks on the Central Provinces Report for 1876, we pointed out the want of any account of the sanitary state of the locality where Ramtak fair was held; it was simply assumed that somehow cholera had broken out there, and spread to other villages. In the present Report we are informed that the "conservancy was bad," the ground about the town was very foul, sweepings and filth were kept in many enclosures and compounds, and in the narrow lanes: Water-tanks were polluted with surface washings, and about a mile from the town "an immense heap of ordure had been thrown on the surface of the ground and left uncovered." In such a state of matters 175,000 people attended the fair, and as might have been expected, cholera broke out among them. Next year sanitary proceedings were adopted and their results are thus described in the present report:—"The Ramtak Fair being an annual one, it became necessary to adopt precautions against such lamentable results as followed the assemblage of 1876. The water supply therefore engaged attention; the tank in which the people bathe is considered sacred, and notwithstanding that the water was described by the Deputy Commissioner as "stinking" still the people drank it in preference to going a short way to wells for a purer supply. Large new wells were therefore constructed at convenient spots during the subsequent dry weather and sometime previous to the opening of the fair in 1877, I visited the place in company with the District Superintendent of Police, when efficient conservancy and other sanitary arrangements were agreed upon and subsequently carried out; the whole were personally supervised by the District Superintendent whilst the fair lasted, and happily there was no re-appearance of the disease.

We may recall the fact as pointed out by us in the memorandum on the report on these Provinces for 1876 that the outbreak of cholera at Ramtak fair in that year dealt with the attack rather as an instance of the spread of cholera by contagion, while no account was taken of the local sanitary abominations which were removed before the next fair. The practical result of this experience it may be suggested is simply that whether an officer considers himself justified in attributing the spread of cholera to contagion or not, he must never in the discharge of his duty to the people be turned aside by his opinion from pursuing real practical reforms with vigor, otherwise his theory may become a direct cause of loss of life. The experience of sanitary measures at this fair has been the same as in other parts of India and in Europe and proves that outbreaks of disease may be prevented by sanitary regulations, such as for surface cleansing and providing against the use of impure water. Sanitary measures, however cannot be taken once for all and then be left to chance, as the work to be of any avail, must be done again and again. This is especially a requirement at Indian fairs and pilgrimages

SO STRONG AND BITTER, says the *Indian Daily News*, is the popular feeling against the new taxes ordered by the Dutch Government in Java, that it is reported that the Governor-General has intimated a wish to be relieved. Has this a moral for India?

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has the following on the remission of the cotton duties:

"If it could be proved to demonstration that the result of repealing the cotton duty would be to necessitate the sale of one Hindoo in every hundred as a slave, their advocates in the House of Commons would no doubt be ready with a plea that it was better for one man to lose his liberty than for ninety-nine to buy their shirts of the wrong makers. It argues some boldness in Lancashire members that one after another of them should have risen to maintain that these duties ought to be repealed in presence of an admitted Indian deficit and of a large impending addition to Indian expenditure. They might perhaps have gone through the decent form of suggesting an alternative way of raising the money. But they were quite above any such pretence. Deficit, debt, crushing and unequal taxation—any one of these contingencies—would apparently be preferable in their judgment to the maintenance, even for a single year longer of a duty of five per cent. on imported cotton goods. The exhibition was all the more striking, because the Government has actually taken off a part of these duties in preference to abolishing the duty on rice—a tax which in the judgment of most political economists, is far more objectionable, considered as a mode of raising revenue, than a moderate duty on imports. Lancashire has got her half-loaf before she ought to have had it, and now her disinterested representatives are clamouring to have the whole loaf at once. Mr. Newdegate, oddly enough, voted in favour of the Lancashire demand, by way of a hint to the colonies that they are not entitled to levy protective duties against the mother-country. The colonies will be more apt to see in this superb indifference to the interests of India, where Lancashire profits are concerned, substantial cause for self-congratulation that the mother-country has resigned the right to say what duties they may not levy."

THE ECONOMIST remarks:

The Lancashire manufacturers, having gone a great deal more in the way of remission of the Indian cotton duties than looking to the financial condition of that country, they had a right to expect are still unsatisfied. What they now demand is not the gradual reduction but the immediate repeal of the duties; and in the House of Commons on Friday last Mr. Briggs brought forward a motion seeking to pledge the Government to this course. Neither he, however, nor any of the members by whom he was supported, were able to show, either that India is able to dispense with the revenue those duties yield, or that if there did happen at any time to be a surplus, it would not be better employed in relieving the country of the export duties on rice which now cramp one of its most promising industries. Nor did they succeed in showing that the assertion of the Indian Government that by the present remission the protective character of the duties has been removed, is unwarranted. All that they proved was that the remission of the duties would benefit Lancashire; but they will require to do more than this, and show that it will likewise tend more than other fiscal alterations, to promote the well-being of the people of India before the justice of their demand can be established.

THE "PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE TO THE PREMIER" is an accomplished fact. That golden wreath is completed. It is made of 22-carrat gold, and has been wrought entirely by hand. It has been the aim of the manufacturers to produce, as far as possible, an exact representation of natural leaves. With this view the workmen have had constantly before them the leaves of the *Laurus nobilis*, used by the ancients for the *Corona laurea*. The leaves forty-six in number, are of different sizes, and on both sides are finished with equal care. They are attached to four stems, twisted together and

fastened at the back with a golden tie, in which are interwoven the rose, shamrock, and thistle, as national emblems. The names of the towns contributing are engraved behind the leaves, and on the tie are engraved the words, "The people's tribute," the name of the chairman, "Tracy Turnerelli," and the date "1879." The weight of the wreath is 20 oz. Subscriptions, limited to 1d. each, were contributed by over 58,000 working men and women. As subscriptions continue to come in, it is proposed to add a stand for the wreath, an oaken casket, and an illuminated address, and the names of future contributory towns will be engraved on these. Arrangements have been made to exhibit the wreath at the Crystal Palace from April 19 to April 26.

THE FOLLOWING anecdotes regarding the ancestry of Mr. Gladstone are going the round of the papers: Mr. Gladstone's ancestors sat in the Councils of the Kings of Scotland, when the Buccleuchs were mere cattle-stealers and border robbers. On the mother's side Mr. Gladstone "is descended from the ancient Mackenzie of Kintail, through whom is introduced the blood of the Bruce of the ancient kings of Man and of the Lords of the Isles and Earls of Ross; also from the Munros of Fowlis, and the Robertsons of Strowan and Athole. His descent on the father's side from the ancient family of Gladstaines is better known. According to Douglas's Baronetage, the Robertsons are descended from the Lords of the Isles, while Skene derives them from King Duncan, eldest son of Malcolm III. of Scotland. All this and much more is told by Mr. A. Mackenzie, the learned editor of the *Celtic Magazine*, who traces the ancestors of Mr. Gladstone back through fifteen generations to Duncan, "one of the greatest warriors of his time," who Fought "as a very old man with his eldest son Robert with King David at the battle of Durham in 1346, when they were both taken prisoners."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY.

THE ST. PETERSBURGH GAZETTE announces that the Russian Government has consented to surrender Kuldja to the Chinese, the consideration being "a new convention" between the two Empires. What are the terms of the "new convention?"

A BILL WAS lately introduced into Parliament to cancel the rule, which excludes clergymen from the House of Commons, but it was rejected by a majority of 135 to 66. But Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of Paris has resolved to make an experimental trial of the electric light and of gas, side by side, during a twelve month, with a view to ascertain the comparative strength and cost of the two modes of lighting. The electric light is to be used in the Avenue de l, Opera, the Place du Theatre-Francais, the Place de la Bastille, and one of the pavilions of the Central Markets (the Halles).

IN A RECENT communication to one of the secretaries of the American Board, the Hon. S. Wells Williams, author of the "Middle Kingdom," rather confirms the idea that the population of China is less than has been generally estimated. He says:

"I think the population is less now than it was in 1812, for the Taiping rebellion probably destroyed twenty millions of human beings, during its eighteen years of carnage, in the fifteen provinces it reached to. I would not place it much higher than 340,000,000 if I was asked to prove it by such facts as are known since the census of 1812. I think few persons in China, competent to judge, have placed much confidence in the recent total of 414,000,000 given by a Russian of St. Petersburg; at least, no one has supported it by an independent examination. I do not place much reliance on it. The total of 369,000,000 given in 1812 is not a startling one, considering the climate, soil, industry, and economy of the land and people, but the wars of late years must have reduced their numbers. Yet they recuperate wonderfully."

THE AFRICAN Exploration Committee of the Royal Geographical Society propose to construct *a line of telegraph from the north to the south of Africa*, thus putting the Victoria Nyanza, Unyanyambe, Ujiji, Mpwapwa, Zanzibar, Lake Nyassa, and Cape Colony in direct telegraph communication with London. The length to be constructed, in order to unite the lines now working in Egypt and in Cape Colony, would be 4,000 miles. The scheme can be carried out, it is believed, without serious difficulty, and at moderate expense.

MR. EDISON'S wonderful electric lamp is completed at last— so says a New York correspondent of the *Daily News*. There is no doubt about it. The correspondent saw it all himself at Menlo Park:

The division of the electric current was perfect. There were a dozen lights, and Edison turned them on or off at pleasure. He could keep one or any number alight at one time, and the division of the light seemed a most commonplace matter, after the first six or eight lamps were aglow. The discovery of the new alloy, the fusing point of which is much higher than any known metal, is a fact; and his chief assistant speaks of this discovery as the greatest achievement of his life. And this alloy not only cheapens the cost, but increase the illuminating power of the new light. Six lights are now obtained per horse-power, where only four were possible with the pure platinum oil.

THE MARQUIS of Lorne is just experiencing his first difficulty as Governor-General of Canada. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, M. Letellier dismissed his Prime Minister, M. Debouchervill, and his colleagues. The step was considered unconstitutional, and the Canadian Privy Council, which is virtually the General Government of Canada, recommended the dismissal of the Governor. Lord Lorne has declined to ratify the suggestion of his Ministers, and on Friday last, April 4, Sir John Macdonald informed the Parliament that the Viceroy had referred the matter to the Home Government. The position is exceedingly critical. If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach endorses the recommendation of Lord Lorne's Ministers, the Lord Lorne will have been reprimanded. If, on the other hand, the Colonial Secretary supports the policy of the Queen's son-in-law then it seems certain that Sir John Macdonald's Government, although it commands an overwhelming majority, will resign.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY.

FROM CHINESE Turkestan comes the news that the Chinese still hold Kashgar, but they have been attacked twice by Hakim Khan Turah, with Andijanis and Kirghik and have gained the day. They have a large army, all the troops from Urmuchi having been sent on there. Yarkund is quiet and the Kashmiri traders who have been allowed to enter it are said to be doing very well in trade. In Chinese Turkestan the inhabitants of the country are permitted to come and go as they please but the leave is not accorded to strangers. An order was received from China that all Andijanis without exception should be expelled from the country, accordingly all were obliged to go. Several traders have arrived at Yarkund from China and have brought tea, sugar cups &c. No reinforcements have arrived for the army, but it is said that 20,000 men are in the neighbourhood, on the frontier of Ili.

THE DETACHMENT of the Marine Battalion (Bombay 21st N. I) which was sent in the middle of February last to Bahrein as escort to Captain Durand, the first assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of preventing piratical attacks from the mainland on the part of the Beni Hajir and others, has been allowed to return to Jask, while the Political Officer reverts to Bushire. Colonel Ross was at Bahrein for some days at the end of March, when no signs of further danger were apparent, and it was considered that the presence of one vessel of H. M. S. "Vulture" there would suffice to maintain the maritime peace.

THE BARRIPORE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—We have before us a pamphlet containing copies of remarks made by about thirty public officers and private gentlemen of note including Commissioners, Magistrates and Medical Officers, all of whom are unanimous in their favourable opinion of the dispensary as regards the quality of the medicines dispensed and the character of the medical treatment accorded to the patients, who resort to it. This dispensary was founded by Babu Bussonto Coomar Roy Chowdhry, a distinguished member of the Barripore Chowdhry family, in the year 1851, and has been ever since maintained by him without any pecuniary assistance either from Government or the public. Babu Bussunto Coomar himself is an amateaur medical practitioner of some repute, and he does not content himself with treating patients who visit his dispensary. He visits patients gratuitously at their houses within a radius of three to four miles of Barripore, many of whom according to their circumstances receive medicines gratis.

THE CHITTAGONG ASSOCIATION have furnished us with a copy of the memorial they have submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, protesting against the combination of the functions of Judge and Commissioner in the same officer. The arrangement, the memorialists say, is not conducive to a fair and equitable administration of justice and calculated to shake the confidence of the people in it. It is also unfair to the officer who is often placed in the questionable and anomalous position of sitting in judgment on acts and proceedings which in the capacity of Commissioner he has either sanctioned or approved. This measure, continue the memorialists, has thrown the administration of justice in the district a century back and is about to produce the evils condemned by the Legislature in the preamble to Regulation II. of 1793. The memorialists suggest a redistribution of the salaries of the Judges and Additional Judges of Chittagong and Noakhally according to the importance and onerousness of their duties.

MR. EDISON has introduced an improvement in the telegraph, by which four messages may be sent at once by a single wire. He has filed in the Home Department of the Government of India a specification of "improvements in means for recording sounds and in reproducing such sounds from such records."

WE ARE glad to observe that the work done by Babu Parvati Churn Sircar, Deputy Collector, Dacca Dearah Survey, has met with the cordial approval of Commissioner of the Dacca Division and of the Board of Revenue. The Commissioner says: "I have only to say that he has worked in a way, which merits, I think, the highest approbation of his superiors. He has succeeded in doing what he professed he could do, and has worked a scheme, beset with difficulties of no ordinary kind in a manner which looked at from pecuniary point of view, must be regarded as completely successful." The Board, in endorsing this opinion, remark: "It is evident that the Deputy Collector has been laudably ambitious to do the work in a thoroughly scientific and accurate style. The increase of revenue from the operations of the year under report is estimated to be about Rs. 73,544. This added to the increase of Rs. 27,294 to be derived from the operations of previous years, makes a total of Rs. 10,00,837." The Board approve of the steps taken by the Deputy Collector in regard to reduction in the Jumma on account of deluvion. Babu Parvati Churn Roy is an officer of much ability and great promise.

THE INDU PROKASH says that Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Baroda, contemplates doing something to introduce the graduates of the Bombay University into the Gaekwar's service more largely than at present. It is said that a system on the model of the Civil Service of British India will be organized and all reasonable inducements will be held out to the University graduates to take employment under the Baroda State. We should like to know the details of the scheme.

FRIDAY, 16TH MAY.

MR F. S. CHAPMAN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, in a memorandum on retrenchment in the cost of Indian administration, suggests the following measures of economy:—

1st. Severance of the Civil Governments of Madras and Bombay with military administration.
2nd. Reduction in the personnel of the Government of India and the secretariat establishment.
3rd. Change in the status of members of Council and Secretaries.
4th. Abolition of the appointment of Additional Official Members of the Legislative Council of India.
5th. Revision of the number of controlling and superintending officers throughout the several Administration.
6th. Reduction in the number of covenanted civilians, and the substitution of native agency.

Why not appoint a Commission for the reduction of civil establishments?

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE Society has been established in Calcutta under the name of the Band of Hope. Several earnest men have joined it. We wish it every success.

WE ARE SORRY to notice again the demise of the *Banga Darsana*, which had been revived sometime ago. Was there not talent enough in the country to maintain this *Maga*?

IT IS STATED that the Scotch Company, who purchased Messrs. Nicol and Co's concessions in the Wynaad, have engaged the services of an experienced mining engineer, who is shortly expected to carry out the prospection of gold fields, and to arrange for commencing operations on a large scale.

WE HAVE received the closing report of the Madras Famine Relief Committee. The total receipts of the fund were Rs. 81,53, 392-14-3, and it would have perhaps swelled to a hundred lakhs had not the Committee, at the proper time, telegraphed to the Committees in London and in other cities to stop the appeal. The remittances from the Mansion House amounted to Rs. 57,34,053-11-6, the equivalent of £506,063-10-11. No other Indian charity received more liberal help from England than the Madras Famine Relief Fund.

WE ARE sorry to learn that widespread distress prevails over a great part of the district of Dacca. The inundation that accompanied the rains in the Manickgunge sub-division last year, destroyed the rice crop of the year, and the recent drought has resulted in the all but total destruction of the spring crops. The resources of the people have in consequence completely failed, and they are reduced to scanty meals of more or less unwholesome food. What are the local authorities about?

THE PIONEER says that the Government of India has received a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West and Oudh, concerning the appointment of a Commission to inquire into Pundit Har Sahai's case. His Honour does not altogether approve of the course of action taken; and has expressed his doubts as to the legality of the Commission. Does not this look like insubordination?

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THE PREVALENCE of cholera at many stations at an unusually early date this year, says the above journal, is held by the high medical authorities of the army to foreshadow if not the probability at any rate considerable risk of an outbreak at Peshawur. Are there "foul tanks" at the localities where the outbreak has occurred ?

SATURDAY, 17TH MAY.

DR. KHARY, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, a member of the London College of Physicians, has recently published a book entitled a "Digest of the Principles and Practice of Medicine," which has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, who being of opinion that the work has been apparently written without any view to profit and is an instance of devotion to the scientific studies of the higher branches of the medical profession by a native of India, has ordered a number of copies to be purchased and transmitted to India for distribution among the Medical Colleges. We hope the Government will be equally liberal in other cases of devotion to scientific studies.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India to fill up the appointment of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, second grade, in British Burma, which had been held in abeyance. As the Government of India had asked for a further increase to the Forest Department of British Burma, the existing establishment being thought insufficient to carry out the work of demarcation, and at the same time to conduct the necessary girdling operations, the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion that the present is a favorable occasion for employing the native agency, and suggests that the further increase of establishment may be met by the appointment of two native Sub-Assistant conservators, instead of the two additional assistant conservators, recommended by the Government of India. All these additions are of course in accordance with the recent Retrenchment Circular.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA with the approval of the Home Government has sanctioned the grant to Ressaldar Mahomed Hossein Khan of a village in the Moradabad District, producing a net rental of Rs. 500 per annum, for important services rendered by him to Government, in collecting valuable information about the state of affairs in countries lying beyond the North Western Frontier.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent :

Notwithstanding the now notorious defalcation cases of Nuddea there has been another defalcation in the Municipal Fund of the Ranaghat Sub-division. It is said that the sale proceeds of a house belonging to the said Municipality, to the tune of some Rs. 200 and odd instead of being deposited in the local Treasury, used to remain in the hands of the Municipal Head-clerk, who sometimes appropriated the money to his own use. The permanent incumbent of the Sub-division, Babu Chundra Shekhur Banerjee, is on leave ; his *locumtenens* Babu Tarun ChunderSircar, getting a clue of the affair, somehow or other, set himself in motion to make an enquiry into the matter. It is also said that the head-clerk's private letter to his brother to furnish him forthwith the misappropriated amount by pledging ornaments, was accidentally caught hold of, by the investigating officer, and the result of the enquiry has been, as usual, in such cases the commitment of the Head-clerk to the Sessions, on a charge of misappropriating public money.

WITH reference to the approaching anniversary of the Queen Empress's Birthday the following paragraph appeared yesterday in the English newspapers. The paragraph begins :—"We are requested to state that as there are two wars proceeding in one of which both the army and navy are engaged it is considered advisable to postpone any distribution of Honours for the present." *Press Commissioner.*

THE PIONEER says : "Sir Bartle Frere's friends and admirers have been able to gain some credit for him lately by extolling his conduct during the Mutinies. But just as Lord Lawrence absorbed the praise which was more justly due to Herbert Edwardes and his other subordinates, so Sir Bartle's friends were stealing for his benefit laurels which really belonged to Lord Elphinstone, under whose orders, Sir Bartle, as Commissioner in Scinde, acted in 1857-58." So even the *Pi* is now coming round in appreciating at his true worth the great idol of 1857, the so-called "Saviour of India." Posterity we hope will do justice to Lord Lawrence, not of course in the sense in which Lord Gough replied, when interrupted by his khitmutgar in his celebrated oration upon Lord Hardinge after the battle of Chillianwallah.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Nepalese army died at Katmandoo on the 11th May. Suttee was prevented.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. The Impending Bankruptcy of the Soil of India. By Robert H. Elliot, Esq. 2. The Barripore Charitable Dispensary established by Babu Bussuntocoomar Roy Chowdry, being remarks and testimonials of visitors. 3. Messrs. W. Newman and Co's Catalogue of Medical Works. 4. Diseases of the digestive functions of Children in Bengali. By Gobind Chunder Dutt, Berhampore.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, May 9th.—The India Office announces that the transfer loan is fully subscribed. Mr. Stanhope, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Government has received no information of the shooting of Motlahs in General Gough's Camp on 6th April, but that inquiries will be made in the matter. Lord Salisbury, replying to a question in the Lords, said a difficulty had arrisen between the Powers respecting the Chefoo Convention, which prevented its ratification, and that further despatches from Sir Thomas Wade were awaited. His Lordship denied that the delay in the ratification was injurious to China. A Mission to Thibet was not now contemplated because of the disturbed state of the country. In compliance with Lord Chlemsford's request, further reinforcements are being sent to the Cape.

11th.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Jenkins gave notice of a resolution, urging that the Royal prerogatives be more strictly limited and defined. Mr. Dillwyn being unwilling to censure the Crown, gave notice of the withdrawal of his own motion, and said he would accept the resolution of Mr. Jenkins. Sir M. Hicks-Beach (Colonial Secretary), made statement concerning the Boers that their camp had been broken up on the 18th April. and that they had dispersed quietly.

13th.—Sir Stafford Northcote in the Common, and Lord Cranbrook in the Lords, replying to questions, said the Government intentionally made the instructions to the Viceroy relative to the remission of the Cotton duties confidential thus avoiding the necessity of posting them in the Council in nowise committed themselves in the matter. In the Commons Mr. Dillwyn's amended proposal was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hartington. Sir S. Northcote spoke in defence of the Queen whose conduct, he maintained, was perfectly constitutional. The House agreed to the adjournment of the debate for a week. Mr. Taylour Thomson. British Minister at Teheran, has retired. Consols—987-8.

14th.—Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons made a statement, denying that the Viceroy and the Queen had exchanged telegrams respecting the policy of the Government. The Viceroy had simply wired the movements of the different British columns in Afghanistan to Her Majesty after the declaration of war with the Ameer and the Queen's reply to the Viceroy was submitted to the cabinet before its despatch.

15th.—The latest advices from Cape Town, dated the 29th April, bring no news of anyfurther movementon the part of the British forces. The Boers, who had been meeting, together are now separating and have entrusted to Sir BartleFrere a memorial to the Queen praying for their independence, which Sir BartleFrere has, however, refused to support. Numerous destructive fires have taken place in Eastern Russia, which are believed to be the acts of incendiaries. It is officially stated by the Russian Government that the evacuation of Roumelia by Russian troops will terminate on the 25th of July.

16th.—Certain diplomatic correspondence between England and Russia has been published, from which it appears that those two countries have come to an understanding. England understakes to urge upon the Porte the necessity of respecting and maintaining the privileges granted in Eastern Roumelia. On the other hand if the Bulgarian population will not accept peaceably administrative autonomy in conformity with the treaty of Berlin they will not be supported by Russia, who on the contrary, will use her influence to induce the population to submit. The agreement has been communicated to the Porte.

17th.—In the House of Lords, last night, a long discussion took place on the Berlin Treaty. Lord Beaconsfield said that Yakub Khan was a self-invited and honored guest seeking peace. Lord Salisbury said the Berlin Treaty gives Turkey a fresh lease of existence, and delays a catastrophe which will be terrible for the whole world.

Bombay, May 14th.—The *Times of India's* correspondent in London telegraphed yesterday ;—The meeting held by the citizens of Bombay to protest against the abolition of cotton import duties is attracting very considerable attention in England. *Times* (London) states that a general belief prevails in India that India has been distinctly sacrificed to Lancashire and that there are no sound financial grounds for defending the abolition of the duties. The *Times* thinks any step which might seem to justify this belief is most important at any time, especially when India is beset with grave financial troubles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls the members of the House of Commons to sift the question thoroughly at the coming discussion of Indian finances. The *Times of India* states that a long report of proceedings of the meeting here were wired by Central News Agency to every important journal in Great Britain.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879.

MYSORE.

I.

MR GORDON, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, is making necessary preparations for the restoration of the Raj to the Native Prince. The restoration has been decreed by Parliament, and must be effected as soon as the young Maharaja attains his majority. A Treaty of Transfer will be made between the British Government and the Maharaja. Double responsibility rests upon our Government in this matter, —responsibility to the people of Mysore, and responsibility to the Maharaja. The people of Mysore have tasted the blessings of British rule for about eighty years, and our Government would be doing them a grievous wrong if it should allow the present system of administration to be tampered with or the existing securities of life and property to be weakened in any way. British interests have also sprung up in the principality. On the other hand the Maharaja is too young ; he is now eighteen, and as soon as he becomes twenty-one, he will take over charge ; he is intelligent and docile, but he cannot be expected to realize at once the grave responsibilities, which will devolve upon him. He has no one about him on whom he can implicitly rely. His mother, his natural guardian, as a woman, is presumably not competent to advise him in matters of State. Others around him are more or less interested. The Government of India must therefore perform the dual functions of Guardian of the Maharaja and Guardian of the People as the Paramount Power. As Guardian of the Maharaja, it must look to the interests of His Highness and as Paramount Power it must look to the general well-being of the people of Mysore and the relations which should subsist between the Maharaja and itself.

The first question which has engaged the attention of our Government in settling the terms of the Treaty of Transfer is, we believe, the appointment of the Dewan. This functionary will be practically the Ruler of the State. The Maharaja, until he acquires experience, must be guided by him. Such being the case, should the Dewan be appointed by the Maharaja or the British Government. Much may be said on both sides. If the Maharaja has the sole power of appointment, he may so exercise it as to inflict the most serious injury upon the State. Intrigues cannot be avoided in a Native Court, and the Maharaja may be an unconscious instrument of mischief in the hands of designing and corrupt men. On the other hand if the Maharaja is not allowed the right of choosing his own minister, he will be reduced to a mere puppet or a shadow. There may be worse consequences. The Minister, owing his place and power to the British Government, might consider himself independent of the Maharaja and domineer over him. The position of the Maharaja under such circumstances might better be imagined than described. There are instances of ministers appointed by the British Government seeking to play the "master" over the Chiefs whose salt they eat. Such hauteur and high-handedness cannot but be intolerable to the Prince, whose servant the minister is. There are thus disadvantages on both sides, and we believe the Government proposes to solve the difficulty by giving the Maharaja the right of nomination and keeping in its own hands the right of confirming or disallowing it. Such an arrangement may be deemed desirable or expedient for the present, but if it is intended to be made permanent we for one, we humbly submit, cannot approve it. We are of opinion that when the transfer is made, the British Government ought to select a proper person for the office of Dewan. The transition of the Raj from the British Government to the Maharaja will necessarily be a critical period, and at that time there should be a strong man at the helm. He should be one, who by his training, knowledge, ability, and character, should be competent to wield the vast powers which would be vested in him. His task will be most difficult. He will have to reconcile the people of Mysore, who have flourished under the ægis of British rule, to the change of administration. But he will have no confidence in himself or in his work, if he finds the tenure of his office dependant upon the pleasure or the caprice of the Maharaja. Intriguers will not be wanting to baffle his efforts, and to undermine his influence. The people would not also have the same confidence in him that they would have if they should come to know that he was the accredited agent of the British Government. Whatever arrangement may be made for the administration of Mysore, there will be a British Resident in the Court of the Maharaja as the representative of the British Crown. There cannot be a more eligible person for this office than Mr. Gordon, the present Chief Commissioner of Mysore. He has long wielded the sceptre in Mysore and will be practically the author of the new scheme of administration. He will naturally feel interested in the success of that scheme. He knows the high-ways and bye-ways of life in Mysore, and will be best able to direct the course of new administration through these paths. The young Maharaja, if we are rightly informed, is attached to him, and the Maharani, the mother, has also

great respect for him. As Resident he will have necessarily considerable influence over the administrative agency. In order to avoid collisions, it is necessary that the Resident should be allowed to work with his own tools; as he is now reorganizing the departments, the instruments, which he is now selecting, will be at his disposal, and so far he will have every facility for superintending the new administration. But the Dewan will be the pivot upon which the whole administrative machinery will turn, and unless the Resident has a voice in the selection of this officer, he may not have the desired influence upon him.

All this we concede, but we should certainly object to a permanent arrangement of this kind. In our humble opinion the first minister may be appointed by the British Government with the consent of the Maharaja, and let this arrangement continue for ten years, after the expiration of which the Maharaja ought to be left unfettered in the choice of his own minister. He will be then about thirty-one years of age, and will doubtless be able to exercise his own discretion. It is true that there will be always room for intrigue and machination in the Court of the Maharaja, that His Highness may be misled by designing and interested men, and that he may not bring the best judgment to bear upon the discharge of his high and sacred duties. But these are contingencies and risks, which must have been reckoned upon when the decision for the restoration of the Raj was arrived at. If the Maharaja is to be allowed to exercise sovereign powers, he ought to be left unfettered in the exercise of his discretion. If the Scindia, the Holkar and other independent princes are allowed to choose their own ministers, we do not see any reason why the Maharaja should be always kept in the leading strings of the British Government. Perhaps the best arrangement, which the British Government can now make for the future welfare of Mysore, would be to give something like a constitutional character to the administration of Mysore. If a Council were appointed, and if the functions of that body were properly defined so as to limit within reasonable bounds the absolute authority of the Maharaja, the evils and abuses apprehended may be minimized. It is certainly open to our Government to make such conditions in the Treaty of Transfer as may be deemed necessary for the security of the well-being of the people of Mysore. The British Government by restoring the Raj to the Maharaja is undoubtedly doing an act of justice, which will not fail to raise it in the estimation of the potentates and peoples of India. But, as we have said above, while doing justice to the claims of the Maharaja it is bound to do justice to the claims of the people of Mysore to protection and good Government. It would therefore be meet that the system of administration should be so organized as not to neutralize the advantages, which the people have already derived from the British administration of the State. In this view the British Government would be perfectly justified in stipulating for a proper scheme of administration in the Treaty of Transfer, but once that scheme is settled, it should not further interfere with the internal administration of the State. The Maharaja should certainly have the power to introduce improvements in the system as circumstances from time to time may suggest, but he must be held bound to the Constitution, which may be fixed by the Treaty of Transfer. With regard to general administration we will refer to the subject in a future article.

THE RICH MEN OF INDIA.

APROPOS of the address of the British Indian Association to the Viceroy on the subject of the Cotton Duties the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an article under the above head, which it is said has been written by a "high-placed Official"—is it Sir Louis Mallet of the India office? We do not therefore wonder that the *Gazette* considers the address of the Association "singularly disrespectful," and the reply of Lord Lytton a tolerably plain-spoken rebuke. We do not know whether his Lordship will take this slight compliment a sufficient soothing balm for the deep wounds, which the unanimous condemnation of the Indian Press must have inflicted upon his self-love. But let that pass. The writer seems to consider himself about the best informed man regarding India, and so he gravely tells the British public that "the tenor and emphasis of the address of the British Indian Association correctly suggest that those who presented it were investors personally interested in the new Indian spinning and weaving mills." Yes, the members of the British Indian Association are the great mill-owners of Bombay, and it was from gross selfishness that they had addressed the Viceroy on the subject. Perhaps, the writer would not have written so presumptuously, if he had known that these gentlemen had no personal interest in the cotton mills, that they had taken up the question solely from public spirit, and that their object was only to prevent the taxation of the poor and not to secure the immunity of the rich. For instance, they said that the tax on the finer qualities of cotton fell on the rich, and that it was therefore an unobjectionable tax. All this the writer does not however pay the smallest attention to.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus raises the question of taxing the rich. It says: "The truth is that in front of all discussion on the now dangerous condition of the Indian finances, there stands the most scandalous fact that India is, probably, the only country in the world—certainly the only country under civilized influences—in which the rich pay no taxes whatever. The fact, which is not for a moment to be disputed, is usually slurred over under cover of objections to an income tax; but, before the policy or practicability of particular kinds of direct taxation is considered, the non-liability of the rich to any share of the public burdens ought to be fully recognized and borne continuously in mind." Now, we should like to know who are "the rich men in India," and how many are they in number. We have no reliable statistics on the subject, and are therefore obliged to appeal to the figures of the Income tax returns from 1860 to 1865. These figures relate to Bengal. The following table gives the number of tax-payers classified by incomes:

Income Tax year.	Under 500 Rs.	Rupees 500 to 1,000	Rupees 1,000 to 5,000	Rupees 5,000 to 10,000	Rupees 10,000 to 50,000	Rupees 50,000 to 100,000	Above 100,000	Total.
1860-61	1,87,318	47,624	13,643	1,465	1,008	81	37	2,51,177
1861-62	1,93,070	46,122	12,832	1,398	927	74	33	2,54,456
1862-63	.....	50,313	12,168	1,276	835	61	29	64,677
1863-64	.....	46,050	11,615	1,349	826	60	27	59,927
1864-65	.....	41,144	10,627	1,177	744	54	27	53,773

Now, who can properly speaking be considered a rich man? Surely not the man, whose income is Rs. 1000, or Rs. 5000, or Rs. 10,000 per annum. If we begin with persons, whose incomes amount to Rs. 50,000 per annum, and go on in the ascending scale, what is the total number of persons with incomes ranging from half a lac and above a lac per annum? We find that the total comes to 825 persons, that is to say 744 persons with an income of Rs. 50,000,54 persons with an income of Rs. 100,000, and 27 persons with an income of above Rs. 100,000 respectively. When we remember that Bengal, which then comprised Assam, has a population of 66½ millions, the number of so-called "rich men" comes to a little more than 100 to a million. And if this is the case in Bengal, which is considered the richest province in British India, it must be much less in the other provinces. It should be borne in mind that this total of 825 rich men include all classes of the community, Hindus, Mahomedans, Bnuddists, Americans, Jews, East Indians, and Europeans, both official and non-official. Will it be believed that in this City of Palaces there are not more than five or six Hindu Gentlemen who have an income of more than a lakh of rupees per annum? There are about an equal number of joint families, who have similarly an income of more than a lakh per annum. The number of 825 persons we have given above include also joint Hindu families. What could, we ask, be a better criterion of the poverty of India than this strange fact? So much for the "rich men of India." Then the writer says that in India "the rich pay no taxes." Of course no tax can be productive which is not spread over the masses, but the comparatively rich contribute their fair quota to the revenues of the country. Thus the excise, the stamp and the customs revenues come in large proportions from the pockets of the rich. Then the writer assails the zemindars of Bengal. He says, "look at these Zemindars of Bengal, one of the few classes of Indian society of whom English men know something. Their predecessors were the tax-collectors of the East India Company; but Lord Cornwallis, in his anxiety to create a landed proprietary of the English stamp, fixed for ever, at the end of the last century, the contribution which they were to make yearly to the exchequer in respect of the land which they farmed; and the whole balance of the revenue remains in the hands of their successors, and has now increased through the improvement of the country till it reaches the standard of the largest English territorial rentals. Yet the landholders pay nothing to the State beyond the customs duty on their champagne or other luxuries from beyond the sea." The Permanent Settlement papers shew whether the zemindars were the collectors of the land revenue or actual proprietors of the soil. We have from time to time discussed this subject *ad nauseum*, and will not therefore repeat what we have already written upon it. But we will mention the taxes, which the zemindars as such pay. Firstly, the zemindari dak cess, secondly the rural Police Cess or the Chowkidari tax, thirdly the Road Cess, and fourthly the Public Works Cess, the last two together amount to Rs. 3-2 ans. per cent. or 7½d. in the pound upon their land income. We do not take note of the indirect taxes they pay in the shape of the Excise, Stamp, Salt and Customs imposts. Is it then true that the zemindars pay no taxes "beyond the customs duty on their champaigne or other luxuries beyond the sea." As for the money-lenders are they the "rich men" of the country? They are generally mahajuns of small means; they carry on business with an average capital of from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000, and are these the men, who can be called the "rich men of India?"

We have not space for more extracts, but we cannot refrain from observing that none of the arguments of the writer can bear the test of facts. We have given the figures of income tax returns of five years, and if the policy be to tax the rich alone, as the "high-placed official" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contends, will the produce of the tax be worth the trouble and expense? We do not believe that the Government would confiscate the property of the so-called "rich men of India," but even if it does such confiscation it cannot solve the problem of taxation in India. It is all very well to say that the rich should be taxed to the relief of the poor, but we again ask what is the number of rich men in India? The writer may mislead the ignorant and unwary by his sweeping generalizations, but the policy of the Government cannot rest on mere generalizations or platitudes. The truth is India is too poor, and cannot bear the burden of such heavy taxation as has been imposed upon it. Economy is the only remedy for the financial ills it is suffering from.

Since the above was in type we have read the *Pioneer's* criticisms upon the *Pall Mall's* article, for which we give the following extract:

In Bengal itself it is a childish misconception of the fact to suppose that one could find a class enjoying the rich inherit-

ance of Lord Cornwallis's settlement. The chief practical difficulty in the way of upsetting that settlement lies in the fact that its fruits have long ago been dissipated and are now spread in infinitessimal shares over the whole population of the provinces. The land emancipated from its natural obligations to the State has been sold and sold and sold again under the valuations accruing to it from the permanent settlement. It would be perfectly impossible to drop down on the persons who are now enjoying the extra price originally paid for it by reason of the Permanent Settlement; and to drop down on the present holders who may have paid, or whose predecessors may have paid for the land the full price, which represents its immunity from all but a trifling land revenue, would be grossly unjust. That there are rich landowners in Bengal as in other parts of India may be true enough. But the mere fact of their being rich is nothing to the purpose. There are rich landholders in Oudh and the North West, but it would be difficult even for a London newspaper to command the services of a contributor sufficient ly ignorant of India to contend that the land in Oudh and the North West is undertaxed; while the champion of the Lancashire millowners could not very gracefully contend that rich men, as such are fit subjects for spoliation, no matter how much their property pays to the State before its ample surplus flows into their own possession.

The truth is that some of the rich men of India are enormously taxed, and are only rich as Lancashire millowners are rich by holding so much property that the surplus left by taxation is still an abundant inheritance. That may practically be said of all great landholders, whether in Bengal or elsewhere. The landholder in the North-West pays Government a larger share of the produce of his estate than his contemporary in Bengal but the Bengalee has paid more for his property to begin with; and per cent. of his purchase money the amount paid is probably much the same in both cases, especially when we take Bengal cesses into account. The *Pall Mall Gazette* sinks all notice of this detail but the Permanent Settlement has been circumvented by means of cesses to no inconsiderable extent.

The extract is long but will amply repay perusal. Such frank comments coming from the *Pioneer* are really refreshing.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON INDIA.

THE GREAT TRIBUNE of England has again spoken about India. In a remarkable speech at Birmingham Mr. Bright impeached the policy of Her Majesty's Government. By far the greater portion of the speech was devoted to the discussion of India. We are sorry to observe that the great Tribune of the people of England took the same view of the value of India to Great Britain that Mr. Robert Lowe and politicians of his school are in the habit of taking. Mr. Bright is of course opposed to the Affghan war. He said, "I doubt whether there has ever been a war more—what shall I call it?—more deformed by falseness and by dishonor than the war now waged with Afghanistan. (Cheers.) It is a war conducted notoriously for annexation, whether annexation of a portion or the whole of the country none of us know. I suppose that the Government here will hesitate and give very indefinite orders, and Lord Lytton and the people about him will go on and on, and whether it will end in what military men call "success," or whether it will end in what we shall call great discredit and great calamity it is impossible at the present moment to prophesy." He then went on:

But if you look the map, now of Europe and Asia you will discover from what I have said and what you know, that this country, on account of hostility to Russia and fear for India, has undertaken to control or to reform, or to defend, or to annex, or to advise—it has undertaken the responsibility for the whole ground from the Gulf of Venice and the Adriatic Sea and round the Mediterranean to Egypt, to the Persian Gulf, through Persia, to Afghanistan and the Himalayan Mountains. (Hear, hear.) Now is there anything in the world equal to this in folly and impossibility? Who is it that has to do all this but the 34 millions of people who inhabit the United Kingdom? Every man, whatsoever be his trade in Birmingham, whatever you turn to to-morrow to earn an honest living for your families, everyone of you has got some of this vast population upon your backs, and you are to carry its burden. You do not find that your colonies have sent you either men or money. Canada has not; the West Indian Islands have not; Australia contributes nothing to the taxes; the Cape of Good Hope is merely now existing. The millions in India itself pay nothing. I am not saying that it is not paying for Afghanistan, but for all between there and the Gulf of Venice India pays nothing, and, in point of fact, it is upon the shoulders of the 34 millions of persons—men women, and children—in the United Kingdom that all this enormous burden which has been undertaken and which may lead to burdens far greater, of which we know not yet and which we cannot measure—I say it is upon them that this burden has been cast by the policy which has been adopted by the existing Government. (Hear, hear)

With all deference to Mr. Bright we submit that this was not a fair way of putting the question. That England should bear the cost of the imperial policy is but natural and just. If she were content with her own little isle, she would not of course be called upon to pay for the extension of her territory, power and influence. But when she aspires to be the leader of nations and the ruler of men, when she carries her standard to all parts of the world, and when her voice commands two-fifths of the human race, she plays a high and mighty part in the life-drama of the world, and must therefore be prepared to pay for this power. It is the "34 millions of people, inhabiting the United Kingdom," who weild this mighty lever of sovereign authority, and surely they ought not to grumble to meet the money cost of this vast transaction. As regards India, has it been a burden upon England? Mr. Bright thus spoke upon the subject:

Now, what is this India—that is another point I would especially ask your attention to—what is this India about which the United Kingdom and its population are called upon to undertake such responsibilities? The whole of this vast Asiatic country is said to contain 240 millions of persons of whom 200 millions are under the direct government of the English Crown through the Governor-General, and 40 millions or 50 millions are indirectly acted upon and controlled through the medium of the native princes of the country. Now what is the condition of those two hundred millions of people? They are poor to an extremity of poverty, of which the poorest class in this country has no kind of conception and affords no kind of parallel. (Hear, hear.) They are overtaxed to a degree of which in the worst days of taxation in this country you had no knowledge. The license tax or the income-tax—let it be called one or the other...goes down so low as to touch a man of £10 a year—that is, four shillings a week. You are in the habit of hearing constantly that Russia is a despotic country and the Czar the greatest of despots. Our Indian Empire contains a population nearly three times as great as that of the Russian Empire, and it is an empire also that is governed by a despotism—that is, a government which has no representative institution, and in which by a few men some one at the top of the lot—an Emperor in Russia, in India a Governor-General representing the Queen of England—the whole government of the empire is administered. It does not follow that because it is a despotism it should be unjust or cruel. There are probably not two potentates in the world at the present time more anxious that their ruling should be just and merciful and beneficial to their populations than the Czar of Russia and the Queen of England (Cheers.) I spoke just now of the Governor-General of India. I think he has about eight gentlemen sitting with him in his council and they determine pretty much everything that is done in that country. They live for a portion of the year in Calcutta, which is the capital of India; for another portion of the year they live up a hilly country, about 1,000 miles distant, in a place where the climate is more favourable; and there, in a room that would be big enough if only it were 12ft. square, they carry on the main operations of the government of 200 millions of the Queen's subjects. Now the taxation, as I have said is oppressive, and oppressive to such a degree that all the authorities in India say you cannot turn the screw any more. If you do, something worse than a deficient revenue may follow. Half—nearly half—of the whole of the taxes, the net taxes, of the country is devoted to the support of the army. (Cheers) There are 120,000 native troops, and latterly, owing to the war in Afghanistan, it is said they have been adding 15,000 more to their numbers, and there are 60,000 English troops who are said to be mainly kept there to watch the 120 000 native troops. (Hear, hear) But there is a large Civil Service—that is, gentlemen who are magistrates in various districts, and who collect the taxes. There are among them men of great merit and of great service, and many of them doubtless, who have laboured hard. (Hear, hear.) But I suspect and believe that if an accurate account were taken it would be found that the payments of salaries and pensions which they receive are more than double the amount which is paid to any equal number of persons similarly occupied in any other country in the world. To supply this service about 30 young gentlemen from this country, after passing through a collegiate examination are sent out to India to take places at salaries of £300 or £400 a year, which go on increasing, many of them to £1,00 £2,000, £3,000 £4,000. They come back home when they are middle-aged, and they return to England a very much respected class of men. Now, at this moment this great India is pretty nearly bankrupt; there is a deficit. The Government are proposing to lend them two millions of money without interest. It is very much like the sort of way in which foolish people have supplied money to Turkey. (Laughter.) They have lent Turkey a great deal of money and they receive no interest from it. (Laughter) And then the Government is proposing to raise an Indian loan in London to the amount of £10,000,000. It is not legally guaranteed by this Government, but the people who lend the mony believe that if the worst comes to the worst England will not see them unpaid, and will in point of fact stand responsible for debts which India may be unable to pay. Well, now, this is our great position, and I have described to you the sort of sacrifice that we are asked to make on its behalf. But some one will say, "But is there no profit side? Is there nothing to be said against this unpleasant account you give us?" Yes, there is something to be said, and I will undertake in a moment to say it. We have with those 240 millions of people what some people would call a great, but, considering the population, a very small trade. You must remember that this country of India has been governed, very much of it, for nearly 100 years by English rulers. It ought to have gained immensely under our rule. Well, now, what is the trade we have with India? Our exports to it—that is all the manufactures of every kind that we send to India on the average of the last six years—amount to 24 millions sterling per year. Now 24 millions is not 10 per cent.; it is not one tenth of the whole of our export trade. Our export trade being, I think last year and the year before 252 millions, the 24 millions will be about 9½ per cent. on the whole amount. The trade in India is more free—I think I may say more absolutely free—than that of any country in the world. Now compare what we do with India with what we do with other countries. To Germany we export 34 millions a year; to France, 28 millions a year; to the United States 30 millions a year. For the last two years things been so bad in America that the exports have fallen off to about 20 millions; but to Holland so small a country as Holland is we export 28 millions a year and to so small a country as Belgium 13 millions a year, and to that large country Russia ten millions a year. These are the averages for six years, but for the last two years Russia has only taken between six and seven millions. Russia like the United States, has what I should call a barbarous tariff. Now the reason I give you these figures is this,—that for all these other countries I have spoken of we are not bound to any kind of responsibility like that which rests upon us in regard to India. We do not keep special armies for fear that our trade should be some fine morning wholly taken away from us. Nine and a half per cent. of our whole foreign trade does not seem to me worth that which it costs us; if it cannot be had cheaper it would be better much not to have it at all. (Hear, hear.) I show you that it is less than our trade with Germany, with France, and the United States. It is only £4,000,000 net above our trade with Belgium. It is somewhat more than double our trade with Russia, Russia having a very small tariff and India having almost no tariff at all. Now what is the profit upon £24,000,000 in trade? It is not £24,000,000. If a shopkeeper sells a man 20s. worth of something over the counter the profit is not 20s. It may be 10 per cent., or 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. but it is percentage on the actual price of the article. Well, if you reckon a profit of 10 per cent. upon the goods sent to India, and a profit of 10 per cent. upon allthat comes back what will it be? It will not be equal to £5,000,000 a year It has not been anything equal to it. It has not been that amount for years back for nothing. It has been so sad as the trade in India. Now for the sake of this trade which in the most favourable circumstances would not give a profit to all our traders of more than £5,000,0000 a year, or, if you like to say I am exaggerating, double it and call it £10,000 000—for that trade, under your exclusive powers, you hold your Empire in India. You hold it at a cost more than double all the pecuniary benefits which you have acquired by trade in all that vast possession. (Cheers).

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. There is, we submit, a large admixture of truth and fallacy in the above. Mr. Bright is quite right as to the expensive and unsuccessful way in which India has been governed, particularly since the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown, but have the acquisition and maintenance of India cost England one shilling? Mr. Bright refers to trade returns and shews by figures that the profits of England's trade with India are not of much significance. We are afraid that Mr. Bright herein takes a very narrow-minded view. As a London writer has pointed out, the comparison of England's trade with India, and with Germany and other European countries is fallacious; the trade with the European countries is carried on chiefly with second hand goods, which come to her from other countries, and which she resells. But India is the chief consumer of the home manufactures of England, and this fact means a great deal. How many millions of English people are thus directly maintained by India? The present value of England's trade with India is not a fair criterion of her pecuniary interest in this country. If India is now the chief consumer of England's cotton goods, there is a correlative fact that the cotton trade of England with India has destroyed the ancient cotton industry of the latter. Then to swell England's trade profits she destroyed by her commercial policy the sugar trade of India, in order to stimulate the sugar cultivation of the West Indies. Again, she enjoys a pretty good revenue from the tea exported from India. But the trade profits are not the only return which India makes to England for the protection the former receives from the latter. The Home remittances of India amount be about seventeen or eighteen millions per annum, and as that money is spent in England, do not the "34 millions, the inhabitants of the United Kingdom," benefit by it? Then do the 30 young men, who annually recruit the Civil Service, represent the whole body of Englishmen, who make their living in India, a living which they could hardly expect to realize in their own country? How many Englishmen are there in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, in the Medical Service, in the Engineer Corps, in the Geological Survey, in the Police, in the diplomatic Service, in fact in all the branches of the Public Service. Then look to the British Army in India. It consists of some sixty-two thousand men and officers, and their maintenance cost the State more than twelve millions. But the return which India makes to England in this form is not to be measured by the salaries given to these men and officers. India has been the training ground of the British soldier for more than a hundred years, and this is a return of no small value. Since the amalgamation of the British and Indian Armies England has been saving about three millions of money per annum, and should not this direct pecuniary contribution be counted? England maintains for the most part at her own expense, her armies in her colonies and also pays for the wars waged there, but she has never paid a shilling for her soldiers in India or for her wars in this country.

On the contrary she has as we have shewn more than once repeatedly drawn Indian troops for the exigencies of her imperial policy in other countries. We could multiply instances to shew how England has profited by her political connection with India, but the few facts we have given above we hope sufficiently shew that India has not been a burden upon England.

At the same time we must do Mr. Bright the justice to say that he does not want to cut off India from England. He said :

Well, now, as to giving up India ? No, I will not propose to give up India ; all I propose is that we should try to make the best of it and not the worst of it (cheers), and give up the childish terror under which we have been labouring. You know that in India the great prevailing power is the military power- 60,000 European soldiers and their officers, and 120,000 native solders, who, according to the Zulu phrase are not unwilling to wash their spears. They are urging continually, either actively or with an unforeseen force in favour of annexation and promotion and all the dignities which these Christian kingdoms give to their military servants more than to any other. Well, but if we had got rid of this suspicion with regard to Russia, and Russia and England were as friendly as Russia always wished to be, and as I hope the majority of the English wish that they should be (cheers), then we should get rid of this anxiety. Constantinople would not disturb our dreams, Asia Minor we should forget. The Euphrates Valley should no longer haunt us. The Persian Gulf we should see on the map without terror ; Egypt we should no longer fear. Cyprus was a great and interesting country in old times. I hope it may become so hereafter, but not at the expense of the people of England. (Loud cheers.) One great result would be that we 34 millions of Englishmen, planting free countries all over the globe, might find that we could go to bed and sleep in peace even though Roumelia were delivered from the Turk. (Cheers.)

By all means correct your imperial policy, make it as little burdensome upon the people of England as possible, follow a righteous course, and amend the system of administration in India, but do not delude the good people of Great Britain that India is a burden upon her. She has never been a burden upon the imperial country in the sense in which Mr. Lowe and others view it. England has a civilizing mission in the East, and she ought to take a pride in it. The teeming millions of India feel profoundly grateful to her for what she has already done for them.

MOFUSIL JUSTICE.

THE Monghyr case deserves a more extended notice than we had time and space for last week. The facts of this case tell the same tale of high-handedness, magisterial vagaries, oppression, and injustice, which we felt it our duty to expose in the series of articles we published a few years back under the head of " Personal Government." These facts are thus set forth in the petition of Jettoo Lal to the High Court :

That one Bhika Singh, a servant of the Majholi indigo factory, preferred a charge against your petitioner and several other persons of having been, on the 22nd November 1878, members of an unlawful assembly, and of having then forcibly ploughed certain lands which he alleged had been before that date in the possession of the factory.

That on the complaint of the said Bhika Singh, the case against your petitioner and other persons was tried before Mr. E. B. Harris, Assistant Magistrate, who, on the 11th of December last, at the close of the case for the prosecution, passed the following order regarding the persons who had been jointly charged with your petitioner :—

"There is no sufficient evidence that Amrit Singh, Chandi Pattack, Bhuda Pashan, or Ramdehal Singh were present at this assembly. The evidence as to their identity is utterly unsatisfactory, they are therefore discharged."

As regards your petitioner, however, the Assistant Magistrate being of a different opinion, found on the 3rd of January last that he (your petitioner) was guilty of an offence under section 143 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 3 months.

In the judgment convicting your petitioner as aforesaid, the Assistant Magistrate remarked as follows :—" Inasmuch as no criminal force was used on this occasion (although there was a show of criminal force if necessary), I cannot act under section 534, C. P. Code, and restore Mr. Crowdy to possession."

Your petitioner, considering he had been unjustly convicted, preferred an appeal on 15th January last, against the said conviction, but the Magistrate of the district, C. F. Magrath, Esq., by whom the appeal was to have been heard, being on that date in the interior of the Monghyr district, your petitioner's appeal was received by the Joint-Magistrate of the Monghyr district, Mr. Samuells, who simply ordered, on the 16th January, that the appeal be admitted, and the record of the case sent for, without fixing any date whatever for the hearing of the appeal.

While your petitioner's appeal was pending as aforesaid, the Magistrate of the District, Mr. C. E. Magrath, on the 24th of January last, proceeded to the disputed land accompanied by Mr. Holloway of the Majholi Concern, and several factory servants and armed policemen, and called upon the ryots of Mohunt Lachmidas to deliver up possession of the lands to the factory, and to submit to the lands being ploughed up by the factory people.

The ryots of Mohunt Lachmidas having refused to give up possession of the lands, and having intimated to Mr. Magrath their unwillingness to submit to his order, he took several of them into custody and ordered them to be taken to his camp, and they were accordingly taken as prisoners.

On the same day, namely, the 24th of January, Mr. Magrath without any complaint and without recording any evidence, issued a warrant for the arrest of your petitioner's master Mohunt Lachmidas, on charges under sections 154 and 155 of the Penal Code ; and although the offences under those sections were punishable with fine and were bailable, expressly directed in writing that the Mohunt, your petitioner's master should not be released on bail when arrested.

That the said Mohunt was accordingly arrested on the 25th January by the police at Begusersi, and brought in as a prisner and kept in the Monghyr jail for a period of about 20 days, without having been once brought before a Magistrate the said Mr. Magrath having persistently refused his applitcations to be released on bail.

That on the 25th of January, Mr. Magrath directed that all the persons whom he had taken into custody that day be kept in *hajut*, without fixing any date for their appearance before any Magistrate, and accordingly all the prisoners were kept in *hajut* for about a month and a half on charges of having committed various offences, until finally acquitted.

That on the 14th of February last, Mr. Magrath personally in the Court of the Joint-Magistrate of Monghyr, charged Mohunt Lachmidas under sections 154 and 155, Penal Code, and ten others with having committed various effences on the 24th of January, and after he had himself opened to the case on behalf of the prosecution, was examined as the prosecutor and the first witness in this case.

That the Joint Magistrate of Monghyr at the close of the case for the prosecution, directed that all the prisoners should be tried by the Court of Sessions.

That Mohunt Lachmidas and 10 other prisoners were accordingly tried before J. M. Lowis, Esq., Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore, of the various charges preferred against them, and were all acquitted on the 7th instant, the Sessions Judge being of opinion that Mr. Magrath had acted illegally throughout, and that the prisoners has committed no offence whatever.

After your petitioner's master was taken into custody as aforesaid by order of Mr. Magrath, your petitioner was expecting to receive a notice of the date of the hearing of your petitioner's appeal, and he had engaged the Mukhtears to argue the said appeal, but about the beginning of February, your petitioner learnt to his surprise that, while at a place called Manwar Chuck, at a distance of about 30 miles from Monghyr, Mr. Magrath had on the 30th of January not only dismissed your petitioner's appeal, but enhanced the sentence passed on your petitioner to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months in addition.

By way of confirmation of the above we will give a few extracts from the judgment of Mr. J. M. Lowis, Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. The case for the prosecution before the Sessions Court was that the Magistrate of the district went in person to enforce an order of the Assistant Magistrate giving possession of certain lands, that the accused opposed the Magistrate by refusing to leave the land, and that, when the Magistrate took some of their number prisoners, the mob rescued them. The plea put forward for the accused was that the assembly was not an unlawful one, and that the order of the Assistant-Magistrate was an illegal one, and one which he had no jurisdiction to pass, and that the Magistrate, in endeavouring to enforce it, was not acting within his lawful authority. Mr. Harris, the Assistant Magistrate, admitted in his evidence that since January 3rd he had taken no evidence as to possession ; that he had passed no subsequent judicial order on the subject, and that his directions to the police to uphold the factory in disturbing the possession of the Mohunt's people were executive orders practically cancelling the judicial finding refusing to restore possession to the factory. It was this order which Mr. Magrath went to enforce on the 24th January last. What in fact he went to do was to restore possession to the factory. This is abundantly proved by his own evidence. The night before he had arranged with Mr. Holloway, the assistant of the factory, to meet him next morning and point out the land. He went to the spot accordingly, when the factory were ready with some 40 ploughs to plough up the crops, which had been growing there, as he himself computed, for two months previously. Having got there, he says, he explained to the people that they must allow the order of the Assistant-Magistrate to be carried out. The crowd, originally about 200 increased, as he says, to over a thousand. and insisted that the land should not be given up. He then, says he, arrested some 14 persons, when seeing that the people would not go, and that Mr. Holloway's ploughs had been driven away towards the factory, he proceeded to leave the ground. He then goes on to describe the rescue of the prisoners. From the above, says the Sessions Judge, it is quite clear that from first to last what the Magistrate was trying to do was to restore possession to the factory. This, it is almost needless to point out says the Sessions Judge, he had no right to do.

Possession was with the Mohunt's people ; no judicial enquiry had been made under chapter XL. and no criminal authority has, except under that chapter, any jurisdiction to interfere with actual possession of immoveable property. It has been laid down repeatedly by the HighCourt that when a magistrate passes an order in his executive capacity which he is not authorized to pass, it cannot be interfered with by his judicial superior, but the person to whom the order is addressed may refuse to obey it, being liable of course for the consequences should the order prove to be a legal one. This is exactly what the accused did in the present case ; they took the responsibility of disobeying the order of the magistrate, which order being illegal and beyond his jurisdiction they cannot be punished for disobeying." With regard to the alleged illegal assembly, the Session Judge remarks, " in the first place, the party in possession was being assailed, and had been assailed ever since January 7th, by the local criminal authorities acting executively, and it was difficult for them to know where to apply for help ; not only so, but their failure to apply for the protection of the authorities, had such protection been available, would only deprive them of the plea of self-defence, and it would be unnecessary to consider that or any other plea in their defence until a case under section 141 has been made out against them by the prosecution. No such case has been made out. The assembly had not for its common object the overawing a public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant, nor was the common object the enforcing of a right, the only item of clause 4 which could in any way apply; to the crowd, therefore up to the time the prisoners were rescued, were not an unlawful assembly." Again : "The extreme desire of the crowd not to commit themselves and to abstain scrupulously from any illegal act is seen in the conduct of Gauri Rai, who, as thikadar either real or nominal of the disputed land was no doubt the controlling authority in the crowd. When he was arrested, this man actually, Mr. Magrath says, warned the others against rescueing him." The Sessions Judge thus concludes :

The illegality of the Magistrate's action and his want of jurisdiction cut away the ground from the prosecution, and tie the hands of this court with respect to the charges under sections 152, 154, 155, and 186. I would gladly if I could, convict Ghurbao Chowkidar; but, looking to the provisions of section 221, I find that those whom a public servant is bound to keep in confinement are persons liable to be apprehended for offences. Now it is clear that those persons in refusing to give up possession of land at the bidding of the Magistrate, had not committed any offence for which they were liable to be apprehended. I regret therefore that he, in common with others must be discharged.

The Mohunt's guilt stands or falls with that of the others. Not only so, but the sudden and carefully concealed visit of the Magistrate to the spot could not have been known to the Mhount, and therefore he could not possibly have instigated resistance to his orders.

Could any thing be more high-handed, arbitrary, and defiant of law than the conduct of Mr. Magrath, the District Magistrate? Here was the head of the district, the guardian of the rights and liberties of the people, who befriended the Indigo planter, his countryman, regardless of law, propriety, and justice. No judicial enquiry is held as to the rights of the rival parties to the land in dispute ; he causes his Assistant to issue an executive order subversive of his judicial order, and then goes personally to execute that order. In doing this he privately sends a message to the planter's assistant to come and take possession. He is naturally resisted, and under color of the law puts some of the innocent people into *hajut* and refuses to enlarge them on bail. He then prosecutes them criminally in the Sessions Court, which has acquitted the prisoners and pronounced the conduct of the Magistrate wholly illegal and unjustifiable. If our Government now and then suffers in the estimation of the people, it is owing to the indiscret and high-handed proceedings of Magistrates of the Magrath stamp. Happily the machinery, which the Government has provided for the administration of justice, supplies the antidote for the poison which taints it. The vindication of law and the liberty of the subject by the Sessions Court of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr and the High Court has afforded a soothing balm to the deep wounds inflicted by Mr. Magrath. But will the Government take no notice of his conduct ? He has, we are told, gone home on furlough. This is a device open to the European

officer under the Government of India; it enables him to escape the immediate effect of the displeasure of Government, and by the time he returns the public mind will have lost sight of the particular offender. But we hope the course of justice will nevertheless overtake him. Sir Ashley Eden we feel confident will not allow such a barefaced transgressor of the law as Mr. Magrath, officially the representative and guardian of the law, to go unpunished. We look forward with some interest to Sir Ashley's Resolution on the subject.

IRRIGATION IN SARUN.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an interesting article on the subject of irrigation in Sarun. This district was formerly irrigated by two great rivers, the Gandack in the North and the Gogra in the South. In times of flood, the natural fall of the country being from north to south, the spill of its waters discharged them over the Sarun District. These floods, after over-spreading and devastating very many miles inland from the bank in their passage south-ward to the Gogra and the Ganges, cut out for themselves courses, which, though simulating rivers, properly so-called, were really only the drainage channels of the periodical overflows of the great northern river. In order to intercept the overflow a series of protective embankments was constructed, which has unfortunately intercepted the natural water-supply of the district. It has therefore become necessary to have recourse to artificial irrigation. The famine of 1874 gave a fresh impetus to engineering ingenuity on its behalf. A new cheap and workable scheme was put forward by Mr. Oldham, a young local officer employed on Embankments. Its chief feature, says the *Reviewer*, is the avoidance of the heavy expense that must accompany the construction of an anicut across a great river, the advantage of the head of water, which would thus be provided, being in large part secured by the inlet of the Gandak at its normal depths along a canal, led through a gradually falling country, the levels of which had been previously carefully studied. The embankments have also been employed to form the outer or north bank of the canal, whose stream is thus protected by it and by regulating works at the head cut from the action of excessive floods in the Gandak. Passing inside the embankments, the canal traverses the upper portions of the old drainage channels already described. These, where they had silted up, have been deepened, and their influence on the irrigation of the country may be judged from the fact that they are supposed to command an area of over 1,800 square miles. To Sir Ashley Eden belongs the credit of bringing this scheme into practical operation by a system of local guarantee for the first time established by him. The presence in the district of a large number of Indigo planters, with their European enterprize, suggested the possibility of obtaining a guarantee. Their factories are, almost without exception, situated on the banks of the rivers to be canalized, and are also dependent on them for the water used in their manufacture. The continuous drought, and particularly that in the autumn of 1876 gave urgency to the proposal, and when Sir Ashly Eden visited Chuprah in the later part of 1877, a number of planters and zemindars pressed on him the necessity of doing something, whilst they pledged themselves to the payment of fixed annual contributions to cover the interest of the outlay, which was then estimated at six lakhs of Rupees. Since that time the project has been rapidly pushed on. While this system of canal irrigation was being carried out a system of well-irrigation was quietly and profitably established by Mr. Tytler, the Sub Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan. The result of his operation have been as follows: The produce per *bigha* steadily rose in each successive year, from 3 *Seers* 8½ *Chatacks* to 6 *Seers* 5 *Chattacks*, or was nearly doubled in seven years. This increase valued in money at Rs. 4-8 per seer, the price paid by the Opium Department to the cultivator, means that the latter now obtains Rs. 28-4 where he formerly received only Rs. 15-4, whilst in the year 1876-77 fourteen lakhs of Rupees were distributed in such payments in the sub Agency, or a sum exceeding very considerably the total land revenue of the District. The gain to Government has not been less marked, as in the same year its profit at Rs. 600 per maund, the ordinary rate, was Rs. 43, 00,000 from the Sewan sub-Agency alone, or very much more than is expected to be derived from the license tax throughout the length and breadth of Bengal. Taking the average area of opium cultivation at 45,000 bigahs, and 5 to 6 bighas as the area irrigable from one good well, Mr. Tytler's 1800 wells have ensured more than one-fourth of this important source of revenue from the danger of destruction by drought. These wells have been constructed on a sort of co-operative system. Mr. Tytler says: "On principle I advance about three-fifths of what I think the well will cost. I endeavour to get the village proprietor to give the wood, and, as in the case of the Hathwa Raj, have always succeeded. Many other zemindars are very good in this respect, but some, mostly the minor ones, and in many cases the Muhammadan ones to the south of the district, will not even give the wood, so short-sighted and grasping are they. The men give their labour, and about fifteen or twenty rupees besides towards each well. Many, too, seeking to perpetuate their names (a trait I work on often), spend as much as fifty, sixty and seventy rupees of their own; a large proportion of my wells would cost the Government at least Rs. 120 each, many more and some less. The wells are all made of dry masonry, no mortar being used and a large proportion will last over a hundred years, and nearly all at least fifty. When it is remembered that poppy lands require irrigation only for four months, and that 90 per cent. of masonry wells have water in them for at least eleven months of the year, their capability of irrigating other crops will be appreciated. Poppy is nearly always succeeded by a grain crop, such as *china*, in the hot weather, or Indian corn in the months of August and September. The former crop is almost entirely dependent on irrigation, whilst the latter can be made safe against almost any vicissitude of season by the same means. Poppy is also frequently rotated with sugarcane, a most paying crop to the ryot, and here again a good water-supply is indispensible. Even during the period that the poppy is on the ground, it frequently happens that all the well-water is not consumed in irrigating it alone, and a large area of wheat, barley, or peas in its neighbourhood shares in the benefits of the opium officer's well." May we ask why should not the zemindars of Behar follow the co-operative system of Mr. Tytler and introduce the system of well-irrigation, by no means the novelty in that part of the country, which has been so well carried out by him?

BABU GRISH CHUNDER GHOSE.

AFTER a brilliant career in the judicial service, extending over about 38 years Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, late officiating Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is about to retire. We understand that under section 59 of the Pension Rules he has applied for a special pension of Rs. 500 a month or Rs. 6000 a year, the ordinary pension to which he would be entitled under the rules is Rs. 5000 only, and we are glad to learn that the High Court has been pleased to back his application for the special and favourable consideration of Government, and knowing as we do how ready and generously inclined Sir Ashley Eden is to advance the interests of meritorious natives, we make no doubt that he will attach due weight to the recommendation of the High Court, which we are informed has for the first time moved in that direction. We think it is not too much to say that in whatever capacity Baboo Grish Chunder has served the Government, whether as a Munsif, Sudder Amin, a Principal Sudder Amin, or a Sub-Judge or a Small Cause Court Judge, he has invariably enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and the unqualified approbation of his superiors. He belongs to the old class of judicial officers, who used to obtain admission into the service through the Committee Examination, and the eminent success which marked, Babu Grishchunder Ghose's judicial career as well as that of others, whose names are too well known to require mention, not inaptly disproves the theory lately advanced by an otherwise able member of the covenanted judicial service, who remarked that it was doubtful whether men not trained in the University were capable of revising the work of the B. L. Munsifs, a theory which if pushed to its logical sequence would not be favourable to the untrained Judges of the High Court. The qualifications essential in an Indian Judge are liberal education, fair intellectual ability, patience, industry, a good knowledge of the principles of English law and of the provisions of the Indian laws, and rigid honesty and singleness of purpose, and if a person has these qualifications, it does not matter where he is educated or how he has passed the legal test, he can force his way to distinction in the judicial as in the other branches of the public service. The successful career of Justice Shumbhunath Pundit, Justice Dwarkanath Mitter and Justice Unoocool Chunder Mookerjea, not to mention others, belonging to both the judicial and executive branches of the service, amply confirms our assertion.

Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, after a distinguished academic career in the Hooghly College, began life in 1841 as a teacher on Rs. 50 a month in the Branch School of that College. Whilst holding this post he passed the Committee Examination and was in April 1843 first appointed an Officiating Munsif of Rajahpoor in the district of Hooghly. In the month of May following, he was appointed permanent Moonsiff of Furreedpore. We believe that while there he attracted the notice of the late J. R. Colvin, then a Sudder Judge, who happened to visit his court whilst on a tour of inspection. Messrs. Mills, Welby Jackson, and E. Currie having gone to other circle districts, Mr. Colvin inspected Babu Grishchunder's Court, and was so much pleased with his work and his method that he shortly after transferred him to Salkea in the Hooghly District. Babu Grish Chunder subsequently served as Sudder Ameen and Sudder Munsif of Maldah and next that of Moorshedabad. When he was appointed to the 24-Pergunnahs as Principal Sudder Ameen, his superior merits came under the notice of Government; he was next appointed Sub-Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Cuttack, Patna, and Tirhoot, and in consideration of his continuous distinguished services Sir Ashley Eden shortly after assuming charge of the Bengal Government telegraphed to him, enquiring as to whether he would accept a judgship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, which he cheerfully accepted, and he was accordingly appointed in the place of Mr. T. D. Beighton, whom Sir Richard Temple had most unreasonably placed there with a view to make an opening for junior members of the Covenanted Service thirsting for promotion. In 1868, Babu Grishchunder was appointed a Joint-Judge with Mr. Bell of the Covenanted Service in the Small Cause Court of Chumparun. Mr. Bell left, soon after, and Babu Grishchunder alone conducted the heavy work, which had devolved upon him, receiving a deputation allowance of Rs. 200 a month. And when nominations were called for judgships for small districts, Sir Richard Temple named Babu Grishchunder Ghose, as also Babu Bhooputty Roy, the first Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, if Babu Grishchunder's appointment was considered open to objection on the score of impaired eye-sight. Finally, Babu Grishchunder was appointed temporary District Judge of all the Behar Districts, an appointment for the first time bestowed on a native. Ill-health compelled him to decline the honor done to him by Sir Ashley Eden. He has extension of service up to December next, but we regret to learn that continued ill-health has compelled him to send in his papers for pension. We have given a hurried sketch of Babu Grishchunder Ghose's judicial career. The District Judges under whom he has served have always borne honorable testimony to his sterling worth, and the late Sudder Court and High Court also have always recognised his high and rare merits. But as a spokesman of the public we are bound to say that if the official superiors of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose were pleased with him, the general public were still more pleased. The bar in every district where he sat on the bench cherished the highest regard and esteem for him not only for his great ability and judicial acumen but also for his high character and amia

ble disposition. The suitors whether winning or lasing were equally satisfied with his decisions. His talents and abilities entitled him to a higher sphere of usefulness, we mean the bench of the High Court, but the Government has for some reason or other, unknown to the public, shut that avenue of honor to the uncovenanted judicial service. Babu Grish Chunder possesses great knowledge of the country, which he readily placed at the disposal of Government in the opinions which he not unfrequently recorded on the invitation of Government on projects of legislation. He has now well earned repose, and may he under the blessing of Providence long enjoy it!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE GIVE below the result of the allotment of the five crores loan, advertised by the Government of India on the 13th March, 1879:—

Aggregate amount of tenders	Rs.	67069700
Minimum rate of accepted tenders	,,	95
Total amount of accepted tenders	,,	40545000
Total amount to be received by Govt.		38406041-15
Average rate at which loan is issued		94-12

This high discount has filled with alarm the Municipal Corporations, which have been compelled by Government to go to the open market for accommodation. The Government is really pursuing a most short-sighted and pernicious policy in refusing loans to municipal and other public corporations.

THE CAT is at last out of the bag. The Under-Secretary of State now admits that the partial repeal of the cotton duties was carried out by Lord Lytton under special orders from the Home Government. Our own information is that there was for about a month a keen struggle in the Supreme Council between the Viceroy and the Finance Minister on the one hand, and the other members of the Council on the other, on the subject of the repeal of the duties. The majority of the members were dead opposed to the repeal, and Sir John Strachey at last gave way. In fact, one week before the now notorious reply of the Viceroy to the British Indian Association it was rumoured that the anti-repeal party had carried the day; both the Viceroy and the Finance Minister had yielded to them. But at this time came a peremptory telegram from Lord Cranbrook, ordering the repeal, and Lord Lytton had no choice. In order to fortify the position of the Ministry, it is said, His Lordship couched his reply to the British Indian Association in such insulting language. If so, we need hardly say that His Lordship was greatly mistaken. After the reply the Council met twice and again opposed the Viceroy on the subject, who then overruled his colleagues under the Parliamentary statute. We hope some M. P. will call for the dissenting minutes of the Council.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has not yet appointed the successor of Mr. Sconce, Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who has obtained leave for fifteen months. We hear that the appointment was offered to Mr. Piffard, Barrister-at-law, who has declined it, and that it has been since offered to Mr. Woodman, also Barrister-at-law, who has not yet made up his mind as to whether he should accept it or not. We are really surprised to see that such a high appointment should go a-begging. By the bye why should not the appointment be conferred upon an experienced native judicial officer? When Babu Grish Chunder Ghose officiated for Mr. McQueen, he gave great satisfaction to suitors and pleaders. A tried and meritorious officer like Babu Mahendranath Bose, Small Cause Court Judge of Serampore and Hooghly, would be the right man in the right place. In the Small Cause Court, it has been generally seen, the Native Judge is better able to sift facts than the European, and as it is a court of equity and good conscience a proper and quick apprehension of facts is essential to a satisfactory administration of justice in that court. Sir Ashley Eden is so well alive to the justice of advancing the native to such responsible posts in the public service for which he is duly qualified that we need hardly urge upon him the claims of the native judicial service to this prize appointment in Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:

The 2nd May 1879.—The following extract from paragraph 14 of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor-General is republished for general information:—

PARA. 14. "Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily, such communications will not be answered.

"Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies shall ordinarily be sent through the local Government."

This is a move backwards. It will interpose considerable difficulty in the way of public bodies as well as private individuals in submitting petitions to the Imperial Legislative Council. Not unfrequently Bills are passed in a hurry by the Council without giving the public scarcely one week's time for deliberation. During this short period the public must digest the Bill in which they may feel interested and draw up a memorial regarding it; if they are required to forward it through the local Government, the Circumlocution Office must take some time before it can transmit the document. In the mean time the Bill will have passed into law. There will be thus no advantage to the public under the new rule, on the contrary positive disadvantage. But we do not see what advantage the Government will gain by this rule unless it wishes to suppress expression of public opinion in this indirect way. At present the practice for public bodies is to send in petitions to the Viceroy against local Bills through the local Government, and is this not sufficient? The public bodies should combine and make a representation to the Governor General in Council against this inconvenient and retrograde rule.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor against the new night-soil system in the Suburbs. The taxation is based on most inequitable principles. Lands and gardens, to which no service is rendered, because there are no occupiers on such lands, are subjected to the tax, while the taxes in many cases exceed the rent received from the land. Thus we are told where the annual income of a holding is Rs 6, Rs. 6-11 has to be paid for taxes, exclusive of the revenue payable to the Government, to wit,

		Rs.	A.	P.
House tax *paid by* the land owner	...	0	7	0
House service rate levied from land owner	...	1	8	0
Hut tax *paid by the tenant*	...	1	12	0
House service levied from tenant	...	3	0	0
		6	11	0

Will the Government afford no relief to the poor tax-payers? Really these municipal taxes are breaking the poor camel's back.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of candidates for the office of Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation:

Applications for the post of Vice-Chairman.

1 R. S. Moncrieff, Esq.—No certificate; recites his past services.

2 Hume Smith, Esq.—Manager under Court of Wards.

3 W. A. Sheppard, Esq.—Certificates of very good knowledge of accounts, as also of general business habits.

4 G. S. Sykes, Esq.—Certificates and testimonials of his long services as an able accountant and as a man of general business habits, including zemindaree management, &c.

5 Ali Mahomed Bhunjee.—Refers to Messrs. V. Erskine and Co. as to his ability as an accountant.

6 Moulvie Abdool Hye, Balasore.—A sixth grade Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; willing to serve for Rs. 400 per mensem.

7 A. E. Hood, Esq.—Certificates of knowledge in accounts and of steady and thorough business habits.

8, Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.—Has served as an accountant, a moonsiff, a translator of the Sudder Court and a pleader, &c.

9 J. P. Martin, Esq.—Certificates as a book-keeper and accountant.

10. S. Gasper, Esq.—No certificate.

11. T. J. Haddis, Esq.—Certificates of ability as a bank and commercial accountant with a knowledge of general office business.

12. H. J. Renny, Esq., Manbhoom.—No certificate; if a knowledge of accounts will do for the post, he possesses the same.

13. Hurrokally Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpore.—No certificate; is well up to every branch of the executive service.

14. Baboo Ramrutton Mozoomdar.—At present Distric Engineer of the Bhagulpore Division; encloses a copy of late Chief Engineer's opinion regarding him.

15. Baboo Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee.—One of the Commissioners.

16. Baboo Chunder Sekur Banerjee.—At present Sub-Divisional officer, Ranaghat; submits copies of many certificates and testimonials of his being an able, energetic, clever and trustworthy officer.

17. Baboo Shama Churn Dey.—Has been employed in the Financial Department of the Government of India for upwards of 38 years, and says that his knowledge and experience in accounts are extensive and varied.

18. Grindro Coomar Dutt.—One of the Commissioners Certificates of experience in mercantile accounts and transactions.

19 John Thomson, Esq.—Refers to Mr. McD. Clark and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., McNeill and Co., Octavius Steel and Co., &c., as to his capabilities as a correspondent and accountant.

20. Baboo Preonath Dutt.—Served in the account Department of the Government of India for upwards of 27 years; has experience in the Government system of accounts and general routine of office work; copies of certificates from high Government officials.

21. Thos. Dyson, Esq.—Agent, Bank of Bengal, Bankipore. Received 7th May 1879.

The Chairman, we observe, proposes to keep the election of the Vice-Chairman in abeyance and to move that the Government should be asked to lend a trained accountant for the re-organization of the Accounts Department. If the Commissioners should agree to this proposal, they would simply stultify themselves. We hope they will boldly and manfully elect the best man for the post, irrespective of party or personal considerations.

IMPERIALISM is really becoming intolerable. Not only are press correspondents suppressed, but letters it seems are opened at the frontier post. Another London Correspondent, that of the *Standard*, has had his turn we may say on the tread-mill. Referring to the tampering with the letters the *Englishman* is constrained to say: "Hitherto we have not only abstained from endorsing, but taken every opportunity of reprobating, the accusations of dishonesty that have been heaped upon the present administration by some of our contemporaries. That the conduct to which we are now referring—" open tampering with letters entrusted to the frontier post offices—" is flagrantly dishonest, admits of no dispute. The only question that remains is, who is responsible for it? Are the military servants of the Crown taking advantage of the position of quasi-independence, which the exigencies of the hour have conferred upon them, not only to perpetuate a series of disgraceful frauds upon the public, but to traverse the wishes of the Government of India, or does Lord Lytton endorse their laches? In default of a satisfactory reply to this question, not only all possibility of defending the Government from the charge of dishonesty, but all ground for reticence on the subject, must cease." Really the cup is full to overflowing. Will there be no reckoning taken by the great British nation, which is responsible before the civilized world for the good government of this country?

WE TAKE from the *Times* the following Parliamentary intelligence:

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that the late reduction of the cotton duties in India was carried out by the Governor-General in opposition to the opinion of his Council; and, if so, whether it was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that such a reduction of duties was a measure whereby the safety, tranquillity or interests of the British possessions in India were essentially affected within the true intent and meaning of 3 and 4 Will. IV., cap. 85, sec. 49, by which alone the Governor-General was justified in the extraordinary measure of overruling his Council; and whether the Under-Secretary of State would produce the papers on this subject showing the grounds on which Lord Lytton exercised those extraordinary powers in a matter of Customs duty of this kind; and whether the question of this reduction of the cotton duties had been submitted to the Council of India in this country, and with what result.

Mr. E. Stanhope,—Yes, Sir, it is true that the recent reduction of the cotton duties in India was carried out by the Viceroy in opposition to the majority of his Council. The hon. member suggests that the sole justification for this course is to be found in the section of the Act to which he refers. It so happens that that section has been repealed. The Viceroy acted in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 33 Vic., cap. 3. Any one who read that section will I think be convinced that the occasions upon which this power should be exercised are left entirely to the sole discretion of the Governor-General of India. The measure for the partial repeal of the cotton duties is considered by the Governor-General to be one "whereby the interests of the British possessions in India are in his opinion essentially affected." And the reasons put forward by him and by the minority of his Council for forming that opinion are fully stated in the annual financial statement. That statement has recently been

received in this country, and will of course be laid according to the usual practice before the Secretary of State in Council I may add that the whole subject was very carefully considered by the Secretary of State in Council in 1876, and a despatch, bearing date the 31st of May, 1876, was sent to India stating that "the interests of India imperatively demanded the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle injurious in its practical effect and self-destructive in its operation."

Sir. G. Campbell said that he would take the earliest opportunity of moving, "That the action of Lord Lytton's Government with respect to the cotton duties of India is contrary to the true intent of the law and a dangerous advance in the direction of personal government."

We thank Sir George Campbell for coming forward as an enemy of "Personal Government." It was our painful duty to charge him with "Personal Government," whilst he was the Ruler of Bengal, but so bracing is the political atmosphere of England that he in his turn censures Lord Lytton for playing at "Personal Government." We look forward with anxious interest to the debate on Sir George's motion.

THE FOLLOWING interesting conversation took place in the High Court:

On the 6th of May, the Junior Government Pleader, Babu Jogadanund Mukerji, begged leave of the Court, as he had done in other similar cases, to hand in the petition of appeal by the Local Government in this case for the consideration of the Court

Mr. Justice White.—What is the case about?

The Government Pleader.—It is an appeal by the Local Government against a judgment of acquittal. I will hand in the papers of the case so that your Lordships may read them at your convenience.

Mr. Justice White.—Why do you not move in the usual way?

The Government Pleader.—I can do that if your Lordships wish it.

Mr. Justice Morris.—We will hear you tomorrow.

Mr. Justice White.—We want to have the benefit of your argument.

The next day (7th of May) the Junior Government Pleader, moved for the admission of the appeal.

The Government Pleader.—In this case, the defendant Jurans Gazi, was charged in the Sessions Court, 24-Pergunahs under Section 211 of the Penal Code with setting fire to his own house, and then falsely accusing one Haradhun of the act. The Jury have acquitted him, and we are now appealing.

Mr. Justice Morris.—Is there anything flagrant about the case to induce us to interfere?

The Government Pleader.—The Jury, after the examination of five witnesses for the prosecution, said that they believed the accused had set fire to his own house, and hence the Government Pleader did not think, it necessary to call the remaining three witnesses. After hearing the evidence for the defence the Jury found the prisoner "not guilty," although the Judge, Mr. Beverley charged for a conviction.

Mr. Justice Morris.—If the Judge thought there had been a gross failure of justice, he ought to have sent up the case under Section 263 of the Code.

The Government Pleader.—He has given us leave to apply for new trial.

Mr. Justice White.—Who is appealing in this case? Has the Local Government sanctioned this appeal?

The Government Pleader.—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice White.—How comes the Local Government to appeal in this case? Some body must have put it in motion.

Mr. Justice Morris.—Will you show us the authority you have from the Government to appeal?

The Government Pleader here handed in the letter of Government.

Mr. Justice White.—The Jury changed their minds when they heard the evidence for the defence. The Pleader who conducted the prosecution in the Court below ought to have known that the prisoner might call witnesses, and the Pleader was not therefore justified in giving up his remaining witnesses.

The Government Pleader.—The opinion of the Jury induced the Government Pleader not to call the remaining witnesses. I will read his affidavit. (*Read it.*)

Mr. Justice Morris.—How can we say there has been a mis-trial?

Mr. Justice White.—Why does the Government appeal in a case like this?

The Government Pleader.—I must say the case is a trumpery one.

Mr. Justice White.—I should have thought that the Government would only appeal in serious cases, where there had been loss of life or in the cases of offences against the State.

The Government Pleader.—There is no restriction to our right of appeal.

Mr. Justice White.—I know that. But is this a fit case for appeal? It was quite possible for the Jury to believe either side of the story.

The Government Pleader.—The prisoner could have been prejudiced by the Jury prematurely expressing an opinion before hearing his defence.

Mr. Justice White.—That is quite a different matter.

The Government Pleader.—If the prisoner could have complained, *a fortiori* the Crown can complain when he had been acquitted.

Mr. Justice White.—I don't see the *a fortiori*.

The Government Pleader.—I ask your Lordships to order a new trial.

The Hon'ble Justices then dismissed the appeal preferred by Government. The question is should the Government have the right of appeal against an acquittal in criminal cases? The Government has no such right in England. We hope this provision will be expunged from the new Criminal Procedure Bill.

THE HON'BLE MR. MORARJI GOCULDASS of Bombay has recorded a valuable minute on the development of the material resources of India as a remedial measure for famine-sufferings. He says that it will not do to depend upon agricultural alone. He holds that it is not only incumbent on the Government to create and foster industries which are calculated to prevent or mitigate the effects of famines in India, but that no reasonable objection could be taken to such a course of action on its part, under existing circumstances. He mentions some of the industries or trades which, it is possible and desirable, to develope with the aid of Government. The State is a large purchaser of stores, which are required for the public service in the civil and military departments. At present, every item of these stores, from the biggest machinery to the smallest door-nail, is imported from England; but if, instead of doing so, Government hold out promises to intending manufacturers to purchase on the spot such of the stores as could be made in the country itself, some industries may be expected to arise and flourish in due course. The following examples are given:

(1) Paper and stationary. So much and such variety of this item is required by Government, that I believe its manufacture is one of the first that might be encouraged. Native paper is as durable as any, and if it were at all in requisition by Government, it could, probably, be produced on a larger scale, and thus sold cheaper than is the case at present, while there are materials enough for the manufacture of paper on the European models. Good ink is now-a-days manufactured in India, and though the item is small, I do not see why it should not be exclusively used in all Government offices, and the importation of European ink abandoned.

(2) Large quantities of raw hides are exported from India. If the Government were known to be favorable to local manufacture and expected to purchase shoes of any other leather turned out in the country for the army, private enterprise would, probably, be found to engage in utilizing the raw material on the spot.

(3) All cotton clothing required for army and Police might, with the same veiw, be purchased from local manufactures.

(4) Some attempt has recently been made in Bombay to manufacture soaps and candles, and the attempt might be fostered by means of purchase of such quantity as may be required by the State.

(5) The same may be said of earthen and glass ware, including tiles, &c.

(6) The same also of medical stores, some of which are now manufactured by local chemists.

Equally important in itself, and, indeed, very essential to the prosperity of the present and prospective industries, is development of the mineral resources of the country, specially iron and coal. The existing steam factories on this side of India, at least, have to depend for their fuel on English coal, because, though coal is produced in India, its cost to the consumer in Bombay exceeds all charges on that which is brought from Europe, over the distance of half the globe! This excessive cost is due to railway charges, and, if the coal mines have been opened and the railways have been constructed with the object, partly at least, of developing the resources of the country, the charges ought to be reduced. Again, there are iron ores in South India, and iron and copper, and perhaps coal too, in Guzerat. But before these sources of wealth can be utilised, some pioneering works is necessary to undertake this work in view of distant and prospective profits. Government, therefore, might fairly be looked up to devote some of its resources to the object, which in the end cannot fail to benefit the people, and through their prosperity the State.

This question of encouraging indigenous manufactures in India was about two years ago mooted by the Government of India. Circulars were addressed by Government to private individuals as well as public bodies for an expression of opinion. What has been the result of the enquiries set on foot? We think the suggestions of Mr. Morarji Goculdass are thoroughly practical, but much will depend upon the course of action which the Government may take.

WE DEEPLY regret to announce the death of Sir M. Coomara Swamy of Ceylon. He was the leader of the Native community of Ceylon. The *Madras Times* gives the following particulars about the lamented deceased: "The deceased gentleman was an educated Hindu of the best kind; he several times visited England, and was the first Hindu barrister "called" to the English bar. Sir Coomara was a most energetic advocate of his people's interests, was the leader of the Tamils in Ceylon, and represented them for nearly fifteen years in the Ceylon Legislative Council. He was intending to proceed to England after the 1878-79 session of the Council was ended, whither Lady Coomara Swamy had preceded him; he was attacked by illness which has carried him off in the prime of manhood. Sir Coomara, we believe, was only forty-five years of age. His death will be a great loss to the colony, which has too few men of public spirit, such as was the late knight. Sir Coomara was the first Tamil gentleman ever made knight of Great Britain." Sir Coomara Swamy was both a lawyer and a *litterateur*. He wrote the Haris Chundra drama. In the debates of the Ceylon Legislative Council he took an active part. He was a promoter of the Disestablishment movement in Ceylon. We fear the gap which his death has caused in Ceylon will not be easily filled up.

THE DACOITS of Bombay seem to be grievance-mongers. They have issued a manifesto, which has apparently been drawn up by some one, who has a knowledge of the political grievances of the people. We give this precious document below:

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

We partizans of Hari Naik having plundered the surrounding villages, have at last come down to Puna (while your soldiers have gone out to seek after us) inform the Government that this year, at this season of plenty, food-grains are being sold at the famine rates, and in some districts there is actual famine, while nearly the whole mass of the people (except the rich) in the Mahartta country are without Rujgar", employment or occupation, and are on the verge of ruin: while the Government had already robbed all the people of their wealth and reduced them to the state of beggars; the Government has only and insufficiently opened few works for the famine-stricken people only while some are left to maintain themselves by plundering: and a large number is left to grumble against the Government and die of want of food or become dacoits: at this state of things we have consulted our Hindu Astrologers, and they told us that the next year there will be a more terrible famine like that of 1877. Therefore, we announce the Government, that, unless it opens extensive public works through the length and breadth of this province for the common ryots who are without "rujgar," or employment, or occupation: and provides the people with various sorts of trades occupation and unless it reduces taxes and the salaries of the high paid Europeans, and unless it gives encouragement to the various Native trades, commerce, employments and industries, and unless it gives us work or food, we will not cease plundering, but extend it to the Europeans which we had, up to this time, confined only to the Native; and by the aid of the treasure which we have collected, we will assemble a large number of brave followers, and then begin rapine, and will then massacre the Europeans wherever we could discover them, while travelling, or alone, or in a small company; we have also determined to kill the Governor on his way to Puna and Mahableshwar from Dharwar, if he does not act according to our above information. We will also hang the Session Judge of Puna in the night time as he punishes poor men of the villages, who go out in the jungle for bringing wood to maintain by, and are then caught by the Police who dare not face us (dacoits). In this manner, Ackbar Ally and other Police are rather foolish fellows, have caught innocent men, and now, if the famine comes out next year, nearly the whole population must die of want of food: then by the aid of the famine-stricken people, who also, like ourselves, will not care for their lives in those days, we will spread our plundering and rapine still more on a still larger scale: we will divide our people into parties of from hundred to 1,000 each, we will then plunder, rapine and spread terror through the length and breadth of this province like the Mahrattas, Pindaris, or Bheels: our larger parties will cut down your sepoys and plunder the Mamlutdar's treasuries; we will then cause the people to mutiny who will massacre Europeans, and while you will suppress our one party in one part next week our another party will rise in another part. Then imagine the progress of Shivaji the Great in the reign of Aurungzeb. Therefore Indian Government beware soon, and give the people "rujgar," employment, work, food, or we will send you to the hell to answer for the beggary and death of so many people on your way to Puna *via* Mahableshwar. Therefore, think deep, consider well, ponder, and if you are a true Christian, profit by our information: we have appointed a reward of Rs. 1,000 to our successful follower, who will take to us your executed head, if you do not comply with our announcement, and if you could not be killed in the appointed time, a further period will be appointed for your execution, and until you are executed if you do not listen to us. We have sent copies of this to the Governor himself, Collector of Puna, *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Poona Observer, Indu Prokash, Duyan Prokash, Native Opinion and the Deccan Star.*

(Seal) HARI NAIK,
(Seal) RAJESHRI,
G. H. TAMPONKEN, Head Clerk,
W. B. PHADKE, Minister to SEVAJI the 2nd.

These men, if true to their words, do not seem to be mere dacoits. Since the publication of the above manifesto the following telegram has been received from Poona, dated the 15th instant:

A disastrous fire took place on Tuesday night. Two strong palaces, memorials of historical Maharastra glory, were burnt. Government records and the library book depot and clock tower were destroyed. The people are in great grief.

Again, the *Indian Daily News* has received the following telegram:

On Saturday last, about 200 armed dacoits made a raid on the village of Polhuspe, near Pannel, on the other side of the harbour.

They attacked the house of a wealthy man, named Ganesh Punt, who was Dewan at Baroda under Gaekwar Khunderao, and who had about a dozen Ramusis to guard his premises, and after killing some of these, carried away property to the value of 75,000 rupees.

Some members of the family and others have been more or less wounded.

The safety of the place is left entirely to the personal efforts of the villagers, the Police being too far away to render assistance.

Sir Richard Temple is doubtless on the *qui vive*. A good example ought to be made of some of these ruffians.

OF ALL the men, who have struck work on account of the License tax, the Bhistis have carried the day. They did not water the Maidan and the *Vilati chukkur* for three days, and the *mem sahebs* were very angry. Mr. Souttar has consequently given in; he held a special court yesterday and exempted the Bhistis bodily! Flushed with success these men have returned to work with redoubled energy. Three cheers for Sir John Strachey!

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Frequently interviews are taking place between the political officers and the Ameer and his Ministers and negociations are proceeding much as might be expected under the circumstances. It is of course impossible that important issues and details of permanent arrangements can be settled without prolonged discussion and consultation.

From Landikotal. On the eleventh at noon marauders three hundred in number supposed to be Marjan Kheyls attacked the convoys half way between Landikotal and Dakka, were driven off by escort and troops from Haft Char. Three cartmen wounded too severely will probably die. Subsequently on hearing firing a company of sappers who were building a fort in pass at Torkhan and company of twenty fifth foot from Lundikhana who were stationed there as Escort to Sappers followed up marauders, inflicting on them loss of five killed and two wounded. No casually amongst the troops who retired to their posts arrtving little after sunset. Enemy did not follow them up.

Latest report from Cabul is that Ibrahim Khan is only ill in prison and not dead.

MONEY MARKET.

(*May* 17, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	91	8	*a*	91	14
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	95	0	*a*	95	8
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	94	0	*a*		
4½ Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p.					ct.
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	96	4	*a*	97	8
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	95	14	*a*	96	0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	106	0	*a*	106	8
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	„	106	8	*a*	107	0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	„	107	0	*a*	108	0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	„	108	0	*a*	109	0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	„	110	0	*a*	110	8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	„	110	8	*a*	111	8
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	„	99	0	*a*	100	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
V. N. Narasamiengar Esq., Simoga	13	4	0
Head Master, Seetapore School	13	4	0
Executive Engineer, Dacca	2	4	0
Executive Engineer, Dinagepore	25	8	0
Dr. R. T. Lyons, Camp Alikhyel	13	4	0
Satkhira Public Library	13	4	0
Sangli Library and Book Club	6	10	0
Patrick Smith Esq., Katlee	13	4	0
Moulvi Abdool Bari, Ampta	5	0	0
Baboo Rajkristo Mookerjee, Ooterparah	13	4	0
„ Preo Nath Banerjee, Jorehat, Assam	13	4	0
„ Peary Mohan Banerjee, Simla	11	8	0
„ Chunder Sekhor Sircar, Ghatal	3	0	0
„ Bhoobone Chunder Haldar, Darjiling	13	4	0
„ Bhoobone Chunder Mookerjee, Dinagepore	10	0	0
„ Womes Chunder Banerjee, Nya Doomka	10	0	0
„ Mohendra Nath Hazara, Maldah	13	4	0
„ Gonesh Chunder Chatterjee, Darjiling	10	0	0
„ Gopal Chunder Daw, Soorjeepore Bungalow	13	4	0
„ Hurro Chunder Ghose, Hooghly	10	4	0
„ Gobind Chunder Das, Kendraparah	10	0	0
„ Omrito Lal Banerjee, Purneah	20	0	0
„ Bepin Behary Mittra, Burra	10	0	0
„ Ombicca Chura Sircar, Chybasa	13	4	0
„ Annund Moy Moitra, Santipore	13	4	0
„ Greender Mohan Chuckerbutty Bhanga	13	4	0
„ Woopendra Nath Gangoly, Mottiharee	5	0	0
„ Obhoy Churn Mookerjee, Sambhor	13	4	0
„ Ramdoyal Ghose, Bishenpore	6	8	0
„ Chand Mohan Moitra, Hizlabut	13	4	0
„ Pertap Chunder Buroorah Roy Bahadoor, Gouripore	20	0	0
„ Woopendra Nath Roy, Burdwan	10	0	0
„ Kallypodo Chuckerbutty, Chittagong	10	0	0
„ Prosunna Coomar Pal, Patamundi	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 14, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. W. H. Grimley is appointed to act temporarily as Secretary to the Board of revenue, *vice* Mr. H. L. Harrison.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed furlough to Europe for a period of one year five months and six days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th July 1879, together with subsidiary leave for tairty days under Section 34 of the Code.

Baboo Krishna Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having returned to duty on the 25th April 1879, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th December 1878, is cancelled.

Mr. R. T. Sevestre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the commutation into eighteen months leave on sick certificate of the furlough for one year granted to Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under orders of the 22nd May 1878.

Mr. D. M. Barbour reported his departure from India on furlough on the 5th itstant.

POLICE.—Mr. H. Bayley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Palamow Lohardugga, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Lohardugga.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Mutty Lal Mookerjee, in medical charge of the Chittagong Charitable Dispensary, is allowed leave for four months, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgoan Tarini Churn Dutt is appointed to have medical charge of the Chittagong Charitable Dispensary, during the absence, on leave of Assistant Surgeon Mutty Lal Mookerjee, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Amirto Lal Pal, B. L. Moonsif of Burdwan, is appointed to act as judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Dacca and Moonsheegunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Amirto Lall Chatterjee, or until futher orders.

Mr. Avinasa Chundra Mittra, Barister-at-Law, is appoined to act as a Moonshif in the district of Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Amirto Lall Pal, B.L., or until further orders.

Mr. Mittra will ordinarily be employed in the Sudder Moonsiffee of the Burdwan district.

Mr. Rajkishen Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Third Moonsif of Berhampore, and Additional Moonsif of Azimgunge, in Moorshedabad, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Moorshebad.

Mr. Sen will ordinarily be employed at the Sudder station of the district.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
„ „ 10, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
„ „ 13, Do. do. do.

Apply to *Printer*

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day, Monday, the 19th May, 1879, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD:

1. The Chairman to submit list of applications for the Vice-Chairmanship, and to propose that the election of a Vice-Chairman be postponed, and that Government be asked for the services of a trained Officer for a time to reorganise the Account Department of the Municipality.
2. To fix salary of the Vice-Chairman to be elected in place of Baboo Sreenath Ghose resigned.
3. To elect a Vice-Chairman.
4. The Chairman to submit for confirmation proceedings of the Town Council held on the 5th, 19th, 26th April, and 3rd May 1879—proceedings of the Tank Committee, dated 3rd May 1879.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

Baboo Judoo Nath Mullick, late 2nd Grade Subordinate Judge and Judge of Small Cause Court having been admitted and enrolled as a Vakeel of the High Court on his retiring from the service, he is now open to engagement as a Vakeel and solicits the support of his friends. No. 28 Nundram Sen's Street, Sovabazar, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 14th day of June next at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in suit No. 595 of 1875 (wherein Sreemutty Choonimoney Dassee is plaintiff, and Sreemutty Nistarinee Dassee is defendant) and dated the 30th day of May 1878, the following property, namely,

Lot 1. All that range of brick built one storied godowns situate on the east side of Old Chinabazar Street in the town of Calcutta and numbered 28 to 40 and commonly called or known as Golabaree together with land containing by estimation about 10 cottas and 8 chittacks and 40 square feet and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the north and south by the godown belonging to Goburdhone Dutt on the east by the property of Probode Chunder Mullick and on the west by Old Chinabazar Street.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Babo Nobin Chund Bural, Attorney for the defendant, at No. 10 Old Post Office Street in Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

N. C. Bural, Defendant's Attorney, Calcutta High Court Original Jurisdiction. The 10th May, 1879. } Sd. R. BELCHAMBER, *Registrar.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st June 1879 and until further notice Trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Saraghat	P. M. 7-40	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
„ Arr. Siliguri	A. M. 9-2	Train leaving Sealdah 1 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Saraghat ...	A. M. 7-0	Ditto. Ditto.
„ Arr. Siliguri.....	P. M. 11-17	9-30 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

MailDep. Siliguri	P. M. 8-0	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
„ Arr. Saraghat	A. M. 9-5	Train arriving Sealdah at 4 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Siliguri.....	A. M. 3-10	Ditto. Ditto.
„ Arr. Saraghat	P. M. 7-47	at 6 A. M.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Saidpur, Dated 15th May, 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after 20th instant Parcels will be booked through from any Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway and to Kurseong and Darjeeling and Vice-Versa at the following rates:

From any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway, Rs. 1 for the first 5 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers up to 40 seers.

From Siliguri to Kurseong ten annas for the first 5 seers and 5 annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers up to 40 seers.

From Siliguri to Darjeeling Re. 1 for the first 5 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers.

Thus a Parcel weighing 5 seers booked through from Calcutta (Sealdah) to Kurseong will cost Rs. 1-10 and to Darjeeling Rs. 2.

Parcels above 40 seers will only be carried as parcels provided accommodation is available. In such cases every full maund will be charged at 40 seers and the extra weight as above.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, 16th May 1879.

GOVERNMENT TONGA SERVICE.

Siliguri to Kurseong and Darjeeling.

Application for Tongas or Luggage Carts and for all particulars of their running, should be made to the Government Tonga Agent, Kurseong.

W. B. CARTER, C.E.
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

ZEMINDARY & MOHAZONI ACCOUNTS.

BY

Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharji, M.A. B.L.
Legal Member of H. H. Maharaja of Burdwan.

The above work has just been published and is to be had at the Sanscrit Press Depository, Canning Library and all the principal Book-shops. Price ten annas, postage 1 anna.

The following is an English translation of the opinion of Baboo Joy Kiseen Mukerji (Zemindar Otterparah) on the Book.

"Owing to the want of a realy good text book on Zemindary management the Students of Vernacular Schools and Patsalas derive little benefit from the instructions which are now given to them on the subject. The books which are now read in the Patsalahs betray the most awkward mistakes. The book that has been written on the subject, by Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharji will supply a long-felt want. The mode in which he has dealt with the subject shows that he is a through master of the principals of Zemindary management. There is not the slightest doubt that this book will be of the very greatest use."

IN THE PRESS.

BISHOOCHIKA BEJOYA; with cases repertory and a map illustrating the Ponte from India to Britain—A treatise on Asiatic cholera in Bengalee.

JUST OUT.

Illustrated Family Guide—Epitome of domestic medicine in Bengalee; bound in cloth; Price 1 Re. postage ½ anna.

2ND EDITION.

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price List with Calender of* 1879, *price* 2 *annas. Free to the customers only postage* ½ *anna.* Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,*

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re. 1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36, each
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4	
Gallons Water, Per minute ...		4,	6,	8,	10	12,	13, 15.

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1,	1-8,	1-8 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons .... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... „ 350 0

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. „ 575 0

Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c. .... „ 800 0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE,

For Sale, or lease, or Partnership.

A tract of Forest land partly cultivated, with virgin soil and abundance of water, situated in a healthy and populous locality within 30 miles of Shajihanpore Railway Station. Indigo, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Linseed &c., flourish luxuriantly. Unusually favorable for the manufacture of Indigo, Sugar, Castor-oil, Silk, Glass, Lac-die, or any thing else requiring consumption of fuel.

A small capital with a little enterprizing spirit, will secure to more than one an independent and honorable carreer.

Apply for particulars to

LANDLORD,
Delhi.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the District of Lakhimpur, Assam, a person qualified to undertake the duties of a Sub-Deputy Collector. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, and a fair knowledge of English indispensable, salary Rs. 100 (hundred) per mensem. A person distinguishing himself by probity, and capacity, will have a fair chance of rising higher in the Executive Department.

Apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Debrugarh.

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F. W. BAKER & CO.

Drapers, Silk Mercers and Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Beg to call attention to their splendid stock of goods which have been specially imported to meet the requirements of the Native Nobility and Gentry, and which having been purchased from the leading English and continental manufacturers, can be gauranteed as being the best procurable.

Silks, Satins and Velvets, Brocaded Silks and Satins, Silk Hosiery of all kinds, Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Carpets of every description, Reps, Baizes Rugs, Cornices, Fringes, Oil-cloths, Brass Upholstery of all kinds &c. &c. &c.

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!

A choice and select assortment just to hand in richly gilt frames.

Sizes from 50 inches by 40, to 80 inches by 60.

Prices from Rs. 225 to Rs. 600 per pair.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Branches at Mussorie, and Allahabad.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company, Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy. writes :

Dear Sirs.—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

On and from 1st May 1879, Gunnies will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at the same rate, as unpressed Jute, viz :—

N. B. STATE RAILWAY CHARGE.

For distances over 100 miles ...	10 per cent. below the special rate of ½ a pie per maund per mile.
Ferry charge.....	9 pies per maund.

E. B. RAILWAY CHARGE.

Damookdea to Poradah	4 pies per maund.
Poradah to Calcutta	0-2-8 pies per maund.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office :
Saidpur, 28th April 1879.

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c,. Graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted daily from 7 to 8 A. M., at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

TIMEPIECES.

22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., discount for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

Which shows the Time at Night as well as by Day.

This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages :—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary ; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
8, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

For Sale.

At the Administrator General's Office, High Court, will be sold by Public Auction, Book Cases, Whatnots, and a collection of valuable Books, Manuscripts, and Pamphlets, in Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, as well as some French, German, and English Books, Bengali Music, &c., the whole comprising the Library of the late *Professor H. Blochmann*, M. A., and Principal of the Madrasah College, Calcutta, on the following days : Wednesday, 25th June, Wednesday, 2nd July and on Wednesday, 9th July, 1879, at 11 o'clock on each day. For Catalogues apply to W. David, at the office, where the Library may be seen. Orders to purchase will be attended to.

(Sd.) F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator General.

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